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LOCAL NOTICES.

All Wool Horse Blankets
At $2 25 at Jackson & Frew's, 102 Wood street.

The Celebrated
Triumph Cook Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

Try Them--Buy Them.
Hall's Fragrant Havanas, 104 Wood street.

Hot Air Furnaces
And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co. 235 Liberty street. SMW

CITY LAUNDRY office in Howe Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 48 Clair street. Leave your orders.

Horse Blankets
Marked down ten per cent. from old prices, at Jackson & Frew's, 102 Wood street.

The Last Nights
And *last chance* for elegant gifts at the Universalist Fair, City Hall.

Fine Grates,
Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street. SMW

The Last Nights,
And *last chance* for elegant gifts at the Universalist Fair, City Hall.

Robes,
All kinds, reduced in price to close out at Jackson & Frew's, 102 Wood street.

Gray's Institute
For Boys and Girls, Neville Hall, No. 7 Fourth street. Winter session will commence Monday, January 6th. for scholarship call at rooms.

Trunks, Trunks.
At John Bell's No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Buffalo Robes,
From $7 upwards, at Jackson & Frew's, 102 Wood street.

Buy the Best
Tobaccos, Segars, etc., at Hall's, No. 181 Wood street.

Leaf Tobacco.
Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julius Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dixon, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Fur Gloves and Fur Collars
At very low prices, to close out for the season, at Jackson & Frew's, 102 Wood street.

Parlor Stoves,
Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

At Reduced Prices,
Bells, Robes, Blankets, and all Fur and Winter Goods, to nearly cost, to close out for the season, at Jackson & Frew's, 102 Wood street.

The January Styles
For Bow, Ties, etc., just received at Putnam & Hoag's, No. 74 Fifth street. Drop in and examine. Rich, elegant and cheap.

The Daily Commercial
FIRST EDITION.
12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

Preliminary Republican Caucus.

Majority Pledged to Elisha W. Davis.

McCamant's Friends Give up Contest.

The Contest for State Treasurer.

Gen. W. W. Irwin's Chances the Best.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 5, 1868.

At a prelimary caucus held yesterday after noon thirty-eight members pledged themselves to support Elisha W. Davis for Speaker, which is ten more than enough to secure his nomination. The friends of Mr. McCamant have given up the contest, and Mr. Davis will be nominated by acclamation.

The same caucus agreed upon a slate for the subordinate offices. The chief and assistant clerks are left to be decided by the general caucus to be held Monday evening. The contest for chief clerk is between Messrs. McCafee, Russell, and Selfridge.

It is supposed that Mr. Mason, of Bradford, may hold the balance of power on the State Treasurer, but General Irwin's chances for nomination are considered the best.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 5, 1868.

It has been very quiet here all day, not because the politicians are excessively religious, but because there don't seem to be anything more to do. The storm has apparently spent its fury. The friends of Mr. Davis held a caucus yesterday, in which there were thirty-four members of the House. Five more were pledged in the caucus. All parties now concede the election of Mr. Davis.

As a consequence of this decided action, the nature of the contest for the Clerkship is changed, and the choice is between General Russell and General Selfridge. Mr. Stumbaugh is now generally counted out in the calculations. The disposition seems to be to fight out the Clerkship on military merits exclusively, and General Russell takes the lead, Edward G. Lee, of Philadelphia, will doubtless be the Assistant Clerk.

The character of the contest for the Treasurership is also very materially changed. Senator Connell must be counted out, and the fight will be between General Irwin and Gordon F. Mason.

The indications are that there will be no more special caucuses to-morrow, but that all the various interests will go into the general caucus to-morrow evening in an amicable spirit.

CHINA.

Body of Lieut. Commander McKenzie to be Sent Home---Explosion of Magazines at Hankow---Gold Discoveries in Siberia.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 1—SHANGHAI, December 27.—The United States steamer Aroostook returned to Hong-Kong on the 10th of December, with the body of Lieut. Commander McKenzie, killed at Formosa during the attack on the natives by the Hartford. The body will be sent home to his friends.

The powder magazine at Wuchung, near Hankow, exploded with immense loss of life and property. The Viceroy and Mandarins escaped all the relief possible. All the window glass, crockery and lamps in foreign houses in Hankow, were destroyed or damaged by the shock of the explosions.

A Chinese steamer has returned to Shanghai from a cruise against pirates and contrabandists. She destroyed forty junks.

The United States steamers *Hartford*, Monocacy, Iroquois, Shenandoah and Onward will rendezvous at Nagasaki, preparatory to proceeding to the opening of Osaka on the 1st of January.

The papers regret that Wells, Fargo & Co., have decided to close business. The China and East India Telegraph Company propose laying a submarine line within six months. The cable is *en route* from England.

A band of robbers scaled the walls of Shanghai, and robbed the jewelry and pawn shops, and escaped with their booty.

The body of Mrs. Hunt, wife of the chaplain of the American barque Rover, has been ransomed from the Chinese and brought away. A portion of the property of the crew of the ill-fated vessel was also recovered.

Information has been received at Shanghai of the discovery of extensive gold mines at the termination of an island twenty miles from Port May, Russian Siberia. The Russian people refuse permission to foreigners to work the mines.

LOUISIANA.

The State Reconstruction Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—An ordinance was passed in the Convention to-day, fixing a penalty of twenty-five per cent. and ten per cent. per month for default of payment of taxes as prescribed.

Article 14 was amended that the rights enumerated in this title shall not be construed to limit other rights of the people not herein expressed. Articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 define the qualifications of State legislators, the length of their term, the place of meeting, &c.

The Finance Committee reported its inability to make a loan and asked to be discharged. No action was taken.

Mr. Cromwell, colored, offered a resolution to appoint a committee of three to inform Congress that the Convention had been in session thirty-one days without being able to raise means to defray expenses; also that the Convention adjourn until the views of Congress upon the matter be ascertained. This created considerable confusion, and the Convention finally adjourned till Monday.

The State Auditor and Treasurer have been notified not to pay the public printers or other creditors of the Convention until the officers and members themselves shall be paid.

THE CAPITAL.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Some Policy Wanted Forthwith.

Candidates for the Mexican Mission.

S. S. Cox Promised the Austrian Mission.

The Shipping Interests Before Congress.

Tender of Samana Island to United States

Mr. Burlingames's Chinese Appointment

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1868.

Congressmen Reassembling.

Senators and members have been coming in rapidly to-day, and there will without doubt be a quorum in both Houses on Monday.

A Financial Policy.

It is generally agreed by those who have conversed on the subject, that there must be no more delay by Congress on the financial question, but that some policy coupled with a revision of the tax bill, must be settled at the earliest practicable moment. They represent their constituents as demanding this kind of legislation to the exclusion of all other.

The Mexican Mission.

Gen. McMahon, of New York, and other candidates for the vacant mission to Mexico, arrived in town to-day. The President will probably dispose of the appointment next week; at least he has so intimated.

Sentence Remitted.

The case of a deserter from his regiment in Georgia came before the President to-day, wherein the soldier was sentenced to be branded with the letter "D" on the hip. The sentence was remitted, and the soldier was returned to his regiment.

The White House.

A very large crowd of visitors were at the Executive Mansion this morning, a number of whom had an interview with the President. Secretary McCulloch, Senators Doolittle and Johnson, and Hon. Montgomery Blair were among those who called this morning.

Grant and Sherman.

Gen. Grant did not leave here last evening for New York as he anticipated on account of an engagement of Gen. Sherman, who was to accompany him to that city.

Speaker Colfax's Reception.

The reception of Speaker Colfax will commence on Friday evening, January 17, and continue during the season on every Friday evening thereafter.

The Austrian Mission.

S. S. Cox is in town, and has been promised by the President the mission to Austria.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1868.

Congressional Legislation.

Quorums of the Senate and of the House are in the city to-night, so there will be no delay in re-commencing legislation to-morrow. The cotton tax, a Kentucky contested election case, the re-instatement of Mr. Stanton and other matters will be speedily brought up, but the great financial question will overshadow all other topics. Gentlemen who are well posted are of the opinion that the result of the financial discussions will be a declaration by Congress that the paper currency shall neither be contracted nor expanded; that nothing will be enacted defining the redemption of bonds, either in gold or in greenbacks; that a new long loan, subject to taxation, will be established, and that the accumulation of gold in the Treasury will be stopped.

The Shipping Interests.

The depressed condition of the shipping interests will be brought before Congress at an early day. It is proposed by some to permit the issuing of registers to all vessels owned by citizens of the United States, and thus permit the purchase of foreign built vessels until our shipbuilders can again compete with those of Great Britain and her colonies.

Samana Island Again.

An envoy has arrived here from the Republic of Dominica to offer to cede or to lease the peninsula and bay of Samana to the United States for a naval station. Congress can consequently choose between the Danish island and the Dominican peninsula, or they can decline to establish a naval outpost in the West Indies.

Mr. Burlingame's Appointment.

The members of the Foreign Legations here agree in pronouncing the appointment of Mr. Burlingame as the ambassador from China to the European powers not only complimentary to the United States as recognizing our commanding position in Chinese affairs, but calculated to advance the important commercial interests of our citizens in the celestial Empire. The appointment confirms the assertion of the late Sir Frederick Bruce to Senator Sumner that he regarded Mr. Burlingame as the most powerful man in the Chinese Empire. Mr. Burlingame must necessarily have resigned his commission as United States Minister before accepting the Chinese Ambassadorship, as the ninth section of the first article of the Constitution prohibits any one holding office under the United States from accepting office without the consent of Congress under any foreign power.

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1868.
THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

It is expected Sir Edward Thornton, the new British Minister, will leave England for the United States to-day or next Saturday. In diplomatic circles here the peculiar circumstances under which this gentleman was appointed are regarded as an indication that he will be clothed with full powers to propose to this Government a counter proposition in regard to the Alabama claims. It is also believed that upon his arrival a speedy solution of the complicated questions in regard to the rights of American citizens abroad will take place, in a manner very satisfactory to this Government.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES FOR DECEMBER.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during December to meet the requirements of the Government amounted in round numbers to the following sums: Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse, $4,761,000; interest on public debt, $8,300,000; war, $12,-995,000; navy, $5,620,000; interior, pensions and Indians, $985,000; total, $30,621,000. This does not include the sum issued in payment of the public debt.

THE KENTUCKY CONTESTED SEATS.

The Committee on Elections of the House will report against allowing both Young and McKee, of Kentucky, a seat. The latter, however, expects a minority report in his favor.

THE COTTON TAX

Will be the first subject of discussion in the Senate next week.

IRREGULARITY OF WESTERN MAILS.

There is great complaint here of the extreme irregularity of the Western mails. The mail which left Cincinnati on Saturday last has not arrived. Nothing has been received from St. Louis or Chicago since Tuesday last, and nothing from Pittsburgh since Thursday morning.

GENERAL GRANT

Did not leave for New York as he had arranged last night. He had a long interview to-day with General Sheridan, who is about to leave for his new command in the West.

WEEKLY TREASURY BULLETIN.

Fractional currency printed during the week $343,000; shipped $194,571, including $62,000 to the United States depository at Chicago; National Bank currency issued $74,770; fractional currency destroyed $391,400; receipts internal revenue $6,251,172; do for the fiscal year to date $104,512,521.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—A DIFFICULTY.

A financial difficulty has existed for some time past between the Register and Mayor of Washington, with regard to payments for support of the public schools. The Register, a radical Republican, refused to countersign a check for the payment of salaries of teachers in the white schools until checks were drawn by the Mayor, a conservative, for the payment of the full amount of requisitions of the trustees of public schools, making a sum of $42,359, all excepting $6,000 being on account of arrearage to colored schools. This evening gentlemen irrespective of party brought about an reconciliation. The Register drew three checks, namely, $6,000, on account of colored schools, the proportion for the present year; $15,000 on account of arrearages for colored schools, and $12,000 for salaries of teachers of white schools. The mayor signed the last named check first, and the others on colored account afterwards. The mayor, it is said, thus gained his point with the Treasurer.

APPOINTMENT.

George S. Parker, of Boston, has been appointed Chief of the division of abandoned property, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, vice Samuel H. Kauffman, resigned.

CAUSE OF POPE'S REMOVAL.

It is rumored that the cause of Pope's removal was his allowing negroes to vote for the convention who would not take the oath that they had registered. General Meade, it is believed, will permit a revision of the registration lists, so as to cancel some 25,000 names of negro minors registered contrary to law.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENS ABROAD.

The statement that General Banks is preparing an elaborate report on the rights of American naturalized citizens abroad, is incorrect. The subject has not yet been before the House Foreign Committee, the present recess of Congress having interfered with its consideration.

EX-SENATOR CLINGMAN ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Ex-Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, has declined to attend the Democratic banquet at New Orleans on the 8th of January. In his letter he argues against negro suffrage, but says if it is inevitable, it ought to be made with a property or intelligence qualification.

STANTON'S CASE TO BE TAKEN TO THE SUPREME COURT.

A Washington special says: It is stated on the authority of a member of Congress that in the event of the Senate acting in favor of Stanton's return to the War Department, the President will throw the case into the Supreme Court with a view of testing the constitutionality of the tenure of office act.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.

General Grant has approved of the plan of Gen. Howard to supply provisions from the fund of the Freedmen's Bureau to persons actually suffering in the South, on security of a lien on the crops, and instructions to carry it into effect are expected to be given to the Assistant Commissioners within a month.

ADDRESS OF THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' CONSERVATIVE UNION.

The Conservative Army and Navy Union has issued an address to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late war for the Union, warning then against the alleged designs of opposite parties, who have issued calls throughout the States, and from this city, for a Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

A CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, has complied with the request of many prominent Republicans to write out for publication, as a campaign document, his speech recently delivered before the Soldiers and Sailors' League.

DISASTER ON THE OHIO.

STEAMER HARRY DEAN BURNED.

Cause, Explosion of a Boiler.

Three Deck Hands Burned to Death.

Eight or Ten Persons Yet Missing.

Names of Killed and Wounded

The Boat and Cargo a Total Loss.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
GALLIPOLIS, O., January 4, 1868.

The steamer Harry Dean, which left here at ten this morning, exploded her larboard boiler two miles below, with a loud explosion. She had on board four hundred barrels of oil, which immediately ignited, and in five minutes the entire boat was in flames. The wind blew the boat to the Virginia shore, or the loss would have been much greater. She burned to the water's edge, and sunk in five feet water. The books were all lost. The boilers are reported to have been leaking from Marietta down. They had three gauges of water, and one hundred pounds of steam. She had on board about forty passengers.

Captain Sayers was scalded slightly, Clerk Booth and son were both slightly scalded; the pilot, Burch, was badly bruised and scalded; the engineer was scalded slightly; John Haines, fireman, had his arm broken and was scalded badly, probably fatally; Mr. Rigan had a leg broken and was scalded badly. Muney, the barber, received a bad cut on the shoulder; Mr. Burnes, of Parkersburg, was scalded badly; Captain Norton, of Wheeling, Biggs, of Ashland, and J. H. Ryder are missing, and three others were seen burning, and it is supposed that five more are lost. Four others are injured badly and about twenty slightly. The boat was insured for ten thousand dollars, but in what offices was not ascertained. W. N. Erwin, of Pittsburgh, was saved. The bodies of Buchanan and two other deck hands have just been found in the ruins.

To Western Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, O., January 4.—Further particulars of the explosion of the Harry Dean, near Gallipolis, give the following additional casualties: J. W. Ryder, killed; Mr. Buchanan, deckhand, and two others, names unknown, burned to death; cabin boy, name unknown, fatally injured; Mr. Burns, of Parkersburg, badly burned; Engineer Chamberlain, slightly injured; J. J. Brown, formerly of the 36th Ohio, arm broken and otherwise injured. A number were injured who were not reported. Several persons are missing and supposed to be lost. The boat was heavily loaded, with 400 barrels oil, salt, potatoes, &c., all a total loss.

SAN FRANCISCO.

A Consul Appointed for Japan---Supreme Court Decision--Brig Wrecked--Flood.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 4.—Charles Walcott Brooks has been appointed Consul for Japan in this city, and received his commission from the Japanese government by the China. It is said this is the first appointment of the kind received. Japan confers extensive powers. A letter of instructions accompanies the commission from the Councils of State, composed of seven Princes of the Empire of Japan, the governing power since the abdication of the Tycoon.

A translation of the substance of the letter states that as the United States was the first to conclude a treaty with Japan for opening the country to foreign trade, it is eminently proper the first foreign representative should be to that country. As San Francisco is the city in America nearest Japan, with which we have most frequent intercourse, and since the establishment of mail steamers between San Francisco and Yokohama, it is expected trade and friendship will increase between the two powers, and largely augment the travel of Japanese to America. They therefore judge best to create a Consulship at San Francisco.

The Supreme Court has decided that the laws exempting mining claims, mortgages on property of widows, charitable institutions and churches from taxation unconstitutional. This decision adds about one hundred millions to the taxable property of the State, and will increase the revenues two million per year.

The Brig W. D. Rice was wrecked near Point Vincent, a few miles from San Pedro, December 25. The crew were saved. The vessel is a total loss.

The flood in San Joaquin river swept away the entire business portion of the lower town.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 5, 1868.

ARRIVALS.

The steamer Napoleon III., from Brest on the 21st, and the Hammonia, from Southampton on the 24th, have arrived.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A German butcher named Jabob Sheer, while attending to business last evening, was stabbed by an unknown desperado, and mortally injured.

THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Pike's new Opera House was opened for inspection last night, and is pronounced the finest in the country. The season commences next Thursday.

VESUVIUS.

A special by Cable to the *Herald* says the eruption of Vesuvius has become quite alarming. A perfect river of fire was running down the volcano, and nearing the town of Ocala. The volcanic action is accompanied by shocks as of earthquake, and detonation as loud as the roar of artillery. A general panic prevailed in the neighborhood.

MONEY FOR ST. JOHN.

A St. John special says: The government of the Dominion of Canada has made an arrangement with the Bank of Montreal to put half a million dollars of government paper in circulation in New Brunswick, redeemable at St. John in gold.

THE BISHOPRIC OF GEORGIA.

An Augusta dispatch says: Rev. Dr. Beckwith has accepted the Bishopric of Georgia.

TROUBLES IN GUERRERA ENDED.

Mexican advices state that General Jiminez had captured the town of Etapa, in the State of Guerrera, and as a result of his victory the Alvarez family have gone to Mazatlan, whence it is reported they would sail for San Francisco. This ends the troubles in the State of Guerrera.

MARYLAND U. S. SENATORSHIP.

A Baltimore special says Governor Swann will be elected United States Senator.

The lowest price for gold for 1867 was 132, January 3d, and the highest 146¾, September 12th, a range of only 14¾ per cent., and the smallest since suspension. Even in 1862, the first year gold became an article of merchandise, it fluctuated 87¾ per cent. In 1864 the range was 128⅝ per cent. (514⅝ to 385), and in 1865 the range reached 106½ per cent., but that was a downward grade from 234½ in January to 128¼ in May, and up again to 140 in November.

The Cleveland *Herald* intimates that Mr. Shellabarger may resign his seat in Congress, owing to continued ill-health. Mr. Shellabarger's district is composed of the counties of Clark, Fairfield, Greene and Madison, and gave him about 2,750 majority.

It is the general opinion that this will be the most brilliant season ever known in Washington, and there will be much in the assemblages of cultivated men and of refined women well worth portraying for those who fancy the sunnier aspects of metropolitan life.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Banquet in Honor of Rattazzi.

Fenian Excitement Unabated.

A BOLD MOVEMENT IN CORK.

Rattazzi and the Garibaldians.

Private Letters Published.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Turkey Asks Aid of England.

Christian Prisoners Released in Japan.

Swiss Sympathy with Mexican Liberals.

Reorganization of Cuban Courts.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

Heavy Snows in Italy.

The Relations of Italy and France.

New Ministry Formed in Portugal.

Sympathy for Mexico.

BERNE, January 4.—The Council has formally instructed Arnold Sutter, Swiss Consul at Mexico, to express the sympathy of Switzerland with the Liberal Government now inaugurated in Mexico.

Re-organization of Cuban Courts.

MADRID, January 4.—An imperial decree has been issued for re-organizing the courts of law in Cuba.

The Danish West Indies.

COPENHAGEN, January 4.—The subject of the sale of three Danish West India Islands to the United States will be submitted to the Rigsdag on Wednesday.

Banquet in Honor of Rattazzi.

FLORENCE, January 4.—A great popular banquet was given in Naples last evening in honor of Baron Rattazzi.

The Fenians.

LONDON, January 4.—The Government is almost continually in receipt of information relative to movements of the Fenians. The public excitement caused by the recent operations of the Brotherhood has by no means abated. To-day dispatches were received from Cork, giving the details of another Fenian movement in that locality. A body of Fenians last night surreptitiously entered a magazine in that city and unchallenged carried away more than half a ton of blasting powder. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this mischief. The people stand aghast at the effrontery of the Fenians. The clergy of Limerick had affixed their signatures to a document declaring there could be no permanent peace in Ireland unless she is treated like Hungary.

Rattazzi and the Garibaldians.

FLORENCE, January 4.—Menabrea, the Prime Minister, has given publicity to a number of private letters, proving that Baron Rattazzi was fully apprised of the recent movement of General Garibaldi against Rome, and favored it. He also lent the insurgents his valuable influence and assistance.

The Eastern Question.

LONDON, January 4.—The Turkish envoy at Vie
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of ourden were dying in consequence of the intense heat and want of proper forage.

A Denial.

PARIS, January 5.—The *Constitutionel* denies that the Emperor, in reply to President Sneider, on New Year's day, urged upon the Corps Legislatif the passage of the bill for reorganization of the army.

Snows in Italy.

FLORENCE, January 5.—Heavy snows have fallen throughout Northern and Central Italy, which have greatly obstructed travel. As a large number of Senators and Deputies are unable to reach the capital, the day for the reassembling of Parliament has been postponed to the 11th inst.

Relations of France and Italy.

PARIS, January 5.—The *Constitutionel* editorially declares that the relations of France and Italy were never more satisfactory than at the present moment, but the fear is expressed that the false and mischievous rumors now in circulation in regard to the new Ministry which Genlaitlif is forming will have a bad effect.

Portuguese Cabinet.

LISBON, January 5.—The resignations of the members of the Cabinet have been accepted by the King, and a new ministry has been formed under the Count of Avilla, who succeeds Aguar as President of the Ministerial Council.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, January 4.—The steamship Virginia, from New York, arrived this morning.

GLASGOW, January 4.—The steamship Columbia, from New York, arrived to-day.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, January 4, Evening.—Petroleum active and firmer; standard white 46 francs.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, January 4, Evening.—United States Bonds somewhat firmer, at 77@77⅛.

BY MAILS.

NEW YORK, January 5.—English mail advices to the 24th of December state that five British ships of war have gone in search of a strange armed vessel without legal papers. The commanders of all ships in commission have been ordered to adopt every necessary precaution, especially at night, to protect ships from insidious attacks. Guard boats and steam launches are to be kept on duty. The dropping of torpedoes in streams are most feared by the Government. An attempt was frustrated to blow up the gas works at Warrington. One of the prisoners is well known Fenian. Two meetings on Clerkenwell Green, in reference to the late exlosion, have been prevented by the authorities.

It is stated a more intimate understanding has been established between Russia and Italy. *The Debats* denies this, and says that Russian troops are being concentrated upon the Gallican frontier.

In the case of Accolas and others condemned as members of a secret society, three proclamations were produced, found in Accolas's house in Paris, stigmatizing Napoleon as a usurper, criminal adventurer, and France as going to ruin, her industry affected, misery at her doors, her finances in perils and the laughing stock of nations, and calling on the people to rise and take their destinies in their own hands.

Sad State of Things in Georgia.

A correspondent writes as follows: Large crops were made, but they have not nearly realized what it cost to produce them, so that to-day it is undeniably true that the people are relatively much poorer than they were at the same time in 1866. Individual cases of ruin, which must result in want, are known to me, and I fear, from what I learn, they are not exceptional. Lands are absolutely worthless. Rich plantations could not bring $1 an acre if sold to-morrow. In every direction planters and farmers are discharging laborers from inability to feed and pay their wages. They are selling their stock for what it will bring, to purchase food for their families. The stores, usually busy and full at this season, are dull and empty as in the dog days. Every branch of trade, every department of industry, is at a stand still. Even the whisky shops—the last refuge of the destitute—are deserted, and their keepers complain as loudly as more meritorious dealers of the hard times.

It is true, the present law of Congress disfranchises only a small number of those who engaged in the rebellion. It does not disfranchise the petty officers or soldiers, but that class of men who had once sworn allegiance to the Constitution in offices of trust, and this class can not exceed 45,000 persons.

When President Johnson issued his proclamation disfranchising those who had participated in the rebellion, it included not less than fourteen classes, numbering between 250,000 and 280,000 men; but the Congressional system of disfranchisement will apply to only 45,000, and not to exceed 50,000 men.

We have heard of late much about an oppressed people. We are told by Democratic orators and by the newspapers of the Democratic party in all parts of the country, that the people of the South are downtrodden and oppressed. Do they who prate about oppression bear in mind that these are the very people who, but a few years since, arrayed themselves in arms against the nation—whose actions have cost us over half a million of lives, the very people who developed the war that has left us as a legacy a debt of thousands of millions of dollars, with an almost incalculable amount yet to liquidate, and to speak of the untold suffering and sorrow that has been thrust upon the people of the North? And now we are charged with being oppressors and tyrants, because they have not been admitted to full political rights. And do you call this oppression? Can you ignore the fact that they were the projectors of a rebellion, guilty of treason, and plotters against the life of the nation? And are these the men who are to be welcomed back as citizens of the United States? Did they have the right to run from the battle-field to the ballot-box, and declare who shall be their representatives in Congress—to abandon their arms and resume the rights of loyal citizens—to wield again the control of the National Government?

Yet these are the people whose agony is in the throats of the Democratic party, and I take it upon myself to say there is neither sense nor justice in it. When they talk about oppression they forget they are favoring those who brought on the trouble and bathed the land in blood.

The law prevails in all well regulated communities that crime shall be punished, and a sense of justice demands that outrages upon the laws and the rights of the people shall be severely punished. We talk about the present State governments that have been ignored in Congressional acts. Can you tell me by whom they were formed, if not by the proclamation of the President of the United States? and if you will recur to the elections in Virginia, North and South Carolina, you will find that less than one-third of the white voters took part in forming the constitutions of the present States. The delegates formed them, and they have never been submitted for ratification to the people. Nor have they had the moral right that the constitutions have which have been more recently formed. Those formed in 1865 contained certain conditions, such as prohibiting slavery, prohibiting the payment of the debt contracted during the late war, provisions that were required by the proclamation of President Johnson. But they have never been submitted to, and were the Senators and Representatives of these States admitted into our Congressional halls, they would be cast aside and ignored, as they had no right to be there?—and that I know would be the course pursued.

The struggle, therefore, on the part of the Democratic party, North and South, as I have spoken, will be in 1868, for the restoration of those States to their legal basis, and the abolition of the affairs of these States that now exist.

If you are prepared to say that blacks and loyal whites must be to be turned over to the debt-paying ability of the Southern rebels, and if you are in favor of impartial suffrage, and giving rights to black and white, then vote the Republican ticket.

There are numerous other questions wrapt up in the three leading ideas I have announced. The first one I shall mention is the payment for slaves emancipated during the war. And though this has not been declared as yet to be a condition of the late rebellion, shortly it must proceed it is to be as though I read it in the written platform of the Democratic party.

The States of Maryland and Kentucky have already provided for this, in anticipation of the success of the Democratic party at the next election. [Here Mr. Morton read from the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and from a report of the proceedings of the Kentucky State Legislature, to substantiate the statement made.]

Georgia has also provided for this; and although other Southern States may be silent on this subject, they will be ready to meet the question in time.

The Democratic party of the South will be a unit on the question; and now let me show that the Democratic party of the North are ready to meet them. I base my assertion on the fact that the platforms of this party, with without a single exception against the amendments when they were before Congress, and Democratic newspapers have denounced those amendments with one voice. And I dare to say that in the issues the Northern wing will concede to the South everything claimed by them, and if they do not, their action will be very different from what it has been in years past, for I do not believe the people of the North or the South that was not recently conceded by the Northern portion of that party. Should the Democratic party come into power, the payment for the slaves emancipated may be considered a settled fact.

You remember when the question was up in Congress to abolish slavery in 1862, and again in 1864, the Democratic members in both Houses were then united in favor of paying for every slave emancipated, and it was denounced as morally wrong to take a slave even from a rebel, and not fairly compensate the owner for the same. Now, I say, that the question is inevitably involved in the general issues of 1868.

Another question involved, that will follow just as certain, and that is the assumption and payment of the rebel war debt. I ask you as reasoning and thinking men when the representatives of the South are admitted to Congress, and are called upon to vote upon appropriation bills, do you think they would vote to tax themselves for our debt and not provide for their own?

The Northern States staked their financial power in the Government bonds, and the South risked all she had in the prosecution of the war, and lost all, and you may expect, in the advent of the Democratic party into power, such provision will be made for the payment of that debt but I am glad to say that not until then will it be thought of.

The Democratic party were opposed to our debt having been created in its incipiency, and you may remember that a prominent member of that party warned the people not to buy the bonds, as they would prove worthless on their hands. Are we hostile then to the debt, as are the Southern wing of the Democratic party are now to being compelled to help pay it. So that the demand on their part to tax the people for the payment of the debt of the South will be as surely conceded as the demand is made.

I come to another issue that is also involved in the contest—the pensioning of rebel soldiers, and the widows and orphans of those who fell fighting for the Democratic party into power. The present state of affairs in Maryland indicate the feeling which prevails against the soldiers who were members of regiments in the Union army? Can a Union soldier be elected to any office? Is he not proscribed in business and society? I ask if Union men, who are lawyers or physicians, find any success in the practice of their profession? Are they not proscribed on account of their sentiments? Does not the same condition of affairs exist in Kentucky? I see here to-night a gentleman who can tell you about that much better than I—who knows from experience and observation what the feeling is there. Rebels, and rebels, are only elected to office. The presence of Union men is nowhere tolerated, but their position is made uncomfortable, and, if possible, to rid the State of their presence.

Sir, if you give the power of reconstruction into the hands of rebels, you may expect the same condition of affairs in all the Southern States, and you may ask, why do I say this from all this? I will tell you. When the Democratic party again gets into power, do you suppose the representatives from the South will vote for pensioning the soldiers and widows of the North, and not provide for their own in the South? Is it human nature, I ask, for men to do such things? And when you bring them into power, their rebel soldiers will as surely be placed on the same footing with the Union soldiers of the North. This question, then, I say, is involved in the issues of the coming campaign.

The point I make here to-night is the inevitable consequence of the Democratic party coming into power. Some men may like the financial policy of the party, and vote for it solely on that account, but let them remember that they are voting to elevate the rebel soldier to the same position as those who fought to preserve the Union.

The military policy of the party is foreshadowed in the order promulgated by General Hancock on assuming command of the Fifth Military District; and as it has been presented to Congress by the President for its admiration, I think that criticism upon it is perfectly fair. I will read the order. [The order was read, as it has been published. This dish, fair to the apples of the dead sea, fair to the eye, but crumbles to powder if but touched to the lip.

The noticeable feature of this order is that it does not mention the subject of reconstruction, for which, by authority of Congress, he is there and empowered to carry out. He goes on to say that the civil rights of the people must not be interfered with by military rule, and openly declares in this order that he has no purpose for which he was sent there is to be superseded and ignored.

Mr. Morton then read from acts of Congress defining the authority and duties of commanders of the military districts. By these it is seen that this order is in contradiction and defiance of the laws enacted by Congress. The very State governments, which, by these acts, are abrogated and declared illegal, are the ones which General Hancock, by his action, has regarded in a general order; Congress, to be explicit, has, at a later day, defined itself on this subject, and declared, if these State governments were allowed to exist, illegal and unauthorized as they are, it would only be through the sufferance of the military commanders.

But General Hancock expresses open contempt for Congressional authority, and bows allegiance to the civil authority of the State of Louisiana, and implies thereby the recognition of a State Government that has been declared illegal and unauthorized expressly by Congress. What does he mean when he expresses himself about civil liberty? It looks very well, but what does it mean in this connection? It means that loyal men shall be tried and condemned by rebel juries. But it is said they will have justice done them. Who has ever heard of the murder of a single Union man in the South having been ferreted out, or the guilty punished?

I admit the *habeas corpus* is a right dear to the people of the country, and should not be interfered with except in time of war, when its force would be antagonistic to the interests of the Government. But what does the writ of *habeas corpus* mean as seen in the eyes of Gen. Hancock, and expressed in this order? What does it mean, if it does not say to the rebel judge, you are clothed with full power to demand the release of every man arrested by military authority, applied, of course, to the oppression of the loyal men of that State? And all this in the name of law and justice and right. Do you believe that it is meted out to them? Let the massacre at Memphis and the horrible tragedy at New Orleans answer that, and think of it, that order was written on the very spot where that bloody tragedy was enacted, an account of which sent a thrill of horror into the heart of every being in Christendom—that order which declares that this power shall be directed only to sustain their laws and government. I read that order with mingled sorrow and contempt. General Hancock was a noble member of the Union army, and his record one that any man might well be proud of. He was wounded in the service of his country, and justly earned the laurels borne by him from many a battlefield; but I saw that when he lent his powers to the cause of the enemies of his country, and those who ought still to be his enemies, that his laurels would wither, and his name go down amid the condemnations of a people whose honor he had insulted.

The great questions of the campaign in 1868 are, then, I repeat, the maintenance of this Government, the justice of the war, or the right of the rebellion. And these are the questions which are to be decided: 1868 is to determine whether this Government is to remain in the hands of Union men, or to be allowed to pass into the hands of Southern men.

My voice is growing weak and my strength failing me; so that I shall have to close my remarks, thanking you, ladies and gentlemen, for the attention you have given me.

At the conclusion of the speech, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Morton, after which the meeting adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Joseph Aspinwall, one of the oldest merchants of Detroit, died on Saturday.

The steamer Highland Light exploded her steam chest on Saturday, fifteen miles from Baltimore, scalding ten persons, some dangerously.

Leavitt & Bevis, dry goods merchants, on Fourth street, Cincinnati, have suspended. Liabilities not known.

W. Hudson, who has been running the Valley worsted works and a cassimere mill at Providence, R. I., has been obliged to suspend payment. His total liabilities are about $300,000, of which $120,000 are in mortgages of at least par value; current liabilities being $180,000. The principal creditors are Boston men, though a few others are local, in Providence, and others by New York parties.

The sugar refinery of Taylor, Gillespie & Co., Philadelphia, was badly damaged by fire Saturday night.

A Conservative State Convention has been called to meet at Raugh, N. C., on the 5th of February.

John Bishop shot himself and wife at St. Albans, Vt., on Saturday. Bishop is dead, and there are but slight hopes that his wife will survive. Cause, jealousy.

An abstract of the Missouri State Auditor's report for 1867 shows 32,350,569 acres of land, $239,403,339 worth of real estate, and $115,978,536 of personal property. The total taxable property in the State, with the exception of two counties not reported, is $454,866,895, an increase over 1866 of $156,311,089. The taxes assessed were for revenue $1,207,730; for interest $1,810,415; county purposes $2,100,596; polls $151,018; total $5,069,649. Value of real estate in St. Louis county $209,238,760; personal property $26,877,390; total $

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE report that the friends of HORATIO SEYMOUR in New York are moving to bring him out as a Presidential candidate, should astonish no one. Although that gentleman not long since wrote a letter which seemed to take him off the track, it would be in perfect accord with the tactics of the school of politics to which he belongs, to turn up a candidate at any time.

From the Pittsburgh Post.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL of this city is the only candidate on the Democratic ticket for President, so far making any nominations. He represents the partisans of Mr. Seymour in Greenbacks and Conkling shirts, which will be the great question discussed in the campaign. There may be a few adherents to this in some of the Eastern States, where there is greater concentration of capital and a larger amount invested in bonds, but in the rural districts of Pennsylvania there will be but little difference of opinion. We shall have more to say of this Democracy hereafter.

The above is a direct thrust at the HANCOCK JOHNSON Presidential scheme. The "only Democratic daily" is the latest accession to Mr. PENDLETON, and the remark that he is "the only candidate on the Democratic side for President who is making any headway," at once expounds the motive for going for the Ohio candidate, and suggests the measure Mr. JOHNSON'S influence cast for HANCOCK.

WE are assured that Commodore VANDERBILT regards the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road the next field for his strategic operations. We have already referred to the fact that the Pennsylvania Central have been for some time past systematically "running round" this road, and that the management appeared not to be awake to the importance of forming connections that will maintain its character and promote the interest of the stockholders. Into VANDERBILT'S object—conceding the above to be well founded—it would be difficult to penetrate, except as to the antagonism between the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Central. The report, to say the least, possesses decided interest to Pittsburgh.

IT turns out that the dispatch from Gen. BAIRD to Secretary STANTON, just prior to the New Orleans riot and massacre, on which Mr. JOHNSON bases one of his main charges against the Secretary, was interpolated by the President to serve his purpose. Gen. BAIRD notified the Secretary that he anticipated disturbance, informed him what he intended to do, and concluded by saying: "Please instruct me by telegraph." The interpolation by Mr. JOHNSON was the words "at once," so as to make it appear that Mr. STANTON had neglected to respond to a pressing request for instructions. Gen. BAIRD asked for no immediate instructions, and he needed none, for his dispatch informed the Secretary of his intention to do just what he would have been instructed to do.

THE fact that several men and women have, within the past year, been strangled to death, otherwise choked and disbowelled or tortured to life's end, in consequence of the defective education of hangmen and the low stage of the humane art of enabling human beings to dance on nothing and dangle in the air, we say that these sad results of defective education suggest the necessity of having something done in the way of supplying the country with artistically competent to do "with neatness and dispatch" this sort of business. This suggestion is reinforced by the fact that the man WELSH, whom they undertook to hang at Newark, New Jersey, the other day, was compelled to take some ten or a dozen minutes to die, while in the most awkward manner imaginable dangling by the neck—an exhibition at once a striking commentary on the low state of New Jersey's educational system and the Death Penalty.

A REPORT has been put afloat—by no friendly hand of course—that "the radical programme" in the interest of Mr. CHASE, is to bolt the nomination of GRANT—which they concede is certain to be made at Chicago—and run Mr. CHASE in the Southern States, with the view of throwing the election into the House of Representatives, where they believe he would be elected; at any rate that Gen. GRANT would be defeated. It is inconceivable that this should be true, at least with Mr. CHASE'S approval, and that a Republican after receiving at the hands of the party what he has, should be engaged in a plot to defeat its Presidential nominee. The course of some of the friends of Mr. CHASE were it known that he gives it his approval, would go far to shake the confidence of the American people in him as a statesman too scrupulous to resort to tricks which would be worthy only of the lowest pot-house politician.

We are assured that the present Directors of the New York Central Railroad believe that railroads "are built for the benefit of the country through which they run, and that their true prosperity is to be found in the development of their local business;" and, it is added, that "the energies of the Directors will be devoted to the legitimate business of increasing the traffic along the line, and enhancing the value of the great property they have in charge."

What but this, we ask, should the managers of a great road do? But how seldom is this their policy! The "business of increasing the traffic" and "enhancing the value of the property in charge" is spoken of as a new policy in the management of the New York Central, and quite the reverse of what has heretofore prevailed, which must have been a bad enough policy, both for the public and the Road. The new policy will at once convert the spirit of hostility which has for years existed and been growing along the line of the New York Central into friendship and co-operation. No doubt the stockholders as well as the public, will early realize the tangible benefits from the change. We have great hopes that the example of the New York Central will be followed by other great roads. It it is not, we confidently expect to see the example of the stockholders in that company in coming forward in a controlling majority and sweeping from office the old management, followed by the stockholders in other great companies whose dividends are not at all commensurate to the business done, for the reason the cream of it is absorbed by favored parties. How many private fortunes rightfully belong to patiently waiting stockholders, who are continually assured that there a good time coming, will never be told—and that sort of thing will never cease till, as in the case of the New York Central, the stockholders resolutely determine to have a direction in their interest.

A BOUNDEN DUTY.

Alluding to the meeting of the Legislature of this State, the Philadelphia *Press* says:

> "The demand of the people just now is for economy in the administration of public affairs and system-atic retrenchment. Rings must be abandoned and diverted be drawn from some other business than legislation."

With the popular branch composed largely of new members, and the other having a considerable infusion fresh from the people, we entertain the hope that "dividends" will be "drawn from other business than legislation." With a working majority in both houses, the Republicans will be held rigidly responsible for errors and failures.

First in importance is the Free Railroad Law. A decided majority in both branches know as well as they know anything in the world, that their constituents expect and demand that they proceed promptly to enact a comprehensive genuine Free Railroad Law. And yet it is perfectly well known that the Monopoly lobbyists, expert by expert manipulation to defeat the popular expectation and demand, and foist upon the State a Law so loaded down with all sorts of impracticable features that it will be practically worthless. They count on finding several JUDASES who will betray the people, under the guise of supporting a law which will be found to be bogus. This bogus dodge is to be played from the outset. But if there is a member of either House who supposes he will be able to keep his head above water a single hour after he lends himself to this game of fraud and treachery, fatally deludes himself. The name of every traitor will be posted from one end of the State to the other, and universal scorn visited upon him wherever he goes. A Free Railroad Bill should be early prepared, and after having been made as perfect as possible, should be made the leading Republican measure of the session, for which every Republican member should be bound by caucus to vote. The last Republican State Convention unanimously pronounced for such a measure; the Republican party in Pennsylvania in every way inexplicable stands pledged to it; and it would be a piece of monstrous antatitudeness should the Republicans in the Legislature omit or refuse to redeem the pledge. From this duty there is no escape, and if it would be treacherous to think of it.

In all the Congressional debates on this subject not one advocate of the Radical party has based their support of it on the ground that, in order to secure to the negro the right to vote, it would be absolutely necessary to admit the negro to vote in the exercise as many of the states as possible. This is one of the great features of the Stevens-Boutwell-Sumner-Wade-Ashley-Kelley-Logan-Butler-Bingham amendment to the Reconstruction bill.

So says the New York *Times*; and except as to the exclusion of the whites, we believe it but tells the truth, though in a way the most offensive possible. After the war, and when a civil policy for the South came to be considered, it was found that the issue remained substantially the same, the object of the rebels being to accomplish through the ballot box what they failed to accomplish by armies. The struggle thus transferred, the assistance of the negro became far more essential than it had been in the field,—in fact the civil victory depended on him, and every resource which had operated in favor of giving him the musket was tenfold stronger in support of the proposition to give him the ballot. Our victory in the field without him was possible and even probable, but at the ballot box without him defeat was certain; and the consequences of victory or defeat would relate not to the South solely but to the whole country. Under such circumstances there was no room for a doubt or time for debate or hesitation; and the strong reasons for originally adopting the policy are as strong now for continuing it—at least until the original danger shall have ceased. The question of the right of suffrage—of equal or universal suffrage—as the terms are generally used, was scarcely considered. It was a question of defense and self preservation, and the instruments to be used in deciding it were chosen almost solely with reference to the present danger, and with little reference to any abstract rights and principles, or with a permanent line of policy in view. Under like circumstances there is not a loyal State which would not seize upon negro suffrage; and we scarcely question that when, if ever, the original reasons for adopting negro suffrage cease to operate, suffrage will be no more nearly universal in the South than in the North.

Under the Reconstruction laws negro or universal suffrage is not necessarily permanent. State Constitutions are subject to amendment, and the whole question will almost certainly, and at an early day, undergo revision, and wherever the blacks constitute not an absolute majority, it is not doing violence to probability to suppose that the property or some other test will be imposed.

HOW TO RAISE THE REVENUE.

It is generally conceded that the present system of national taxation ought to be entirely remodelled. There is so very little in the system not objectionable, that a radical change is necessary. The great object to be attained is a simplification of the mode of taxation. A few articles only should be selected, and those of a class which experience has demonstrated will most certainly yield a large revenue, and at the same time distribute the burden so as not to seriously affect the productive industries of the country, or bear too heavily upon any one class of consumers. Another desirable object is the reduction of the number of assessors, collectors, inspectors and other officers, whose salaries and other expenses foot up an immense aggregate in the list of government expenditures. By a plain and systematic arrangement of our excise duties, the revenues could be collected with one-tenth the expenditure for salaries, fees, etc. Stability in the amount of tax should also be secured, as all changes are more or less prejudicial to the interests of the people, as well as those of the government. It is important, therefore, that Congress should act carefully, intelligently, and with a view to future permanency as well as present reform. Now that the subject of changing our system of internal taxation is being widely discussed, and propositions made for relieving domestic manufactures, incomes and other articles from taxation altogether, the question is asked: "How are the current expenses of the Government to be raised if so large a number of articles are exempt from taxation?" This is an important question, but it is not difficult to answer. The annual expense of the Government is about $300,000,000, including the amount necessary to pay the interest on the bonds, etc., but allows no margin for a reduction of the debt. This sum, according to careful and liberal estimates, can be realized from the following named articles:

Distilled spirits	$200,000,000
Fermented liquors	5,000,000
Tobacco and cigars	75,000,000
Gross receipts and dividends of corporations	25,000,000
Income	25,000,000
Licenses (with reform)	25,000,000
Stamps	25,000,000
Miscellaneous	15,000,000
Customs	150,000,000
Total	$347,000,000

The means for raising revenue are abundant, even among that class of articles which it is most desirable to tax. The great difficulty is to secure a full and economical collection of the tax as assessed. There is no necessity for employing twenty thousand tax gatherers, and if the tax was confined to a few articles only, the vast majority of these office-holders could be dispensed with. It is not our purpose, or our province, to enter into details as to how a reform is to be brought about. That will be the work of Congress, through its Committees or Commissioners, who should take hold of this subject at once, as one of vital and overshadowing importance. A thorough reform is demanded, and there are political as well as pecuniary reasons why that demand should meet with a prompt response on the part of Congress.

The Crazy Phillips.

Mr. Wendell Phillips, in his last weekly tirade in the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, exhibits with much vehemence his disgust because the Republican press have commended General Grant for his policy of retrenchment in the War Department. Mr. Phillips is finally led in his excitement to use language approaching profanity, for he concludes with this paragraph:

> "Cursed be the soul of Benjamin Franklin for persuading this people that the noblest of all human action was the saving of cents."

We suspect, says the *Advertiser*, that in spite of Mr. Phillips's objurgations, the people of Boston will still permit the statue of the philosopher to adorn the grounds of the City Hall. As for General Grant, it is to hoped that Mr. Phillips will continue to abuse him day and night until the morning of election. It is undobtedly the greatest service that Mr. Phillips could do the General.

THE *Cincinnati Gazette*, referring to the capsizing of a car on the railroad a few days since, and the narrow escape of the passengers from being up with the car in consequence of the upsetting of the stove, asks: "When shall we have a line to New York free from these magazines of death?" The question applies to all lines, whether running "to New York" or not, and is the question of the day.

A WRITER in the New York *Post* proposes to build railroad cars on a frame of a combination of wrought iron tubes and steel rods. It is claimed that a car may easily be two tons lighter by this method, increasing the security to passengers and causing less wear upon wheels and rails. Every joint too would be self-adjusting and the liability to injury from an accident would be greatly diminished. It is claimed too that the plan is so economical that the expense of changing to it would very shortly be made up.

AN INCREDIBLE STATEMENT.—The Guernsey *Times*, published at Cambridge, Ohio, says: Last Thursday a girl thirteen years of age, named Sarah J. Murray, who lives in Jackson township, about five miles from this place, gave birth to a child whose father is her full brother. The fiend, who is eighteen years old, accomplished his infernal design by threatening her life, and did inflict injuries, the marks of which she still bears. The accursed left for parts unknown about three months since and has not since been heard from.

THE New York *Tribune* repudiates the idea of choosing candidates according to the "shrieks of locality" as follows: A truce, therefore, to all efforts to sectionalize or localize the fame of our really national men. Illinois takes no more stock in General Grant than Pennsylvania, and Indiana can no more appropriate Colfax than New York. Apart from the constitutional prohibition against taking both candidates from the same State, let there be no sectional representation. It was the attempt to represent a section that brought Johnson into the world, and with him all our woe."

Our readers have already been informed that the legality of the greenback notes, as legal tender in the payment of debts is fairly before the United States Supreme Court at Washington. The argument was opened by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and his speech is spoken of as one of his well known masterly efforts. The case is interesting from the fact that it is expected to be so broadly stated that the Court cannot well evade a decision on the main issue, thus settling the question whether the legal tender notes are, or are not, constitutional money.

A PARIS letter indicates that the French Republicans are going into the school teaching business. It says that "Napoleon is about to assemble in Paris a Congress for the purpose of securing a uniformity of pronunciation of the alphabet." This story may or may not be true, but Napoleon has a passion for Congresses, and the success of one in this might compensate for the failure of others in which more important questions have been at issue to his disadvantage. Moreover, he has so long studied the art of pronouncing exactly the contrary of what he means, that he is well qualified to become chief spokesman in the affair. Cæsar.

AUDITOR GENERAL.—Gen. W. H. H. Davis, defeated by General Hartranft three years ago, will be again a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Auditor General of Pennsylvania. He says he was not a candidate last year because he was not a candidate—because he was not a candidate—because he was not a candidate—

e Daily Commercial

How Birds are Educated.

correspondent of the Hartford *Courant*, the following account of the usual manraining birds for exhibition:

re is as much difference in the disposition cuteness of birds, as there is in human ne. Even an experienced bird trainer is e to say with certainty of a bird that he sach him ills or that feat. One bird may a natural aptitude and fitness for ladder rmances, another for drawing a wagon, ner for firing a cannon, and a fourth pe walking. These little peculiarities and ences of the bird mind have to be con-l, and the training governed by them. The canary which goes up and down the ladder eighteen months before it developed any us for anything. Finally, the ladder feat thought of, and the little fellow acquiesced, is now a star performer in that branch of gymnastics. On the other hand, the beau' Australian parrot which draws the little age containing two other birds, and harages and unharnesses himself at the word of mand, has only been in training a few s, and another who has just entered in the e department already displays great profi-cy. The means adopted by the magician to se the little fellow thrust his head through collar and draw, are very amusing. These ects have a strong weakness for biting, are apt to seize a person's fingers their beaks when opportunity pre-ts. The trainer takes advantage of propensity, and having placed him between shafts of the miniature baroucher presents finger just outside the collar. Instantly bird runs his head through and seizes the er. The trainer skillfully disengages the the little bird starts on a honest run for its e drawing the wagon. A little experience ches him to disengage his head before ching the carriage in time to prevent pumping, the hops into the door in triumph. This s repeated again and again, he soon ns what is expected of him, and performs allotted duty without the interposition of alluring finger.

he same patient and persevering system is ployed in teaching "the young idea how to oot" the little cannon. His Java sparrows trained for this labor. The first thing is to ch them to hop upon the little bar which lets match fall on the powder. This thoroughly rned, the next step is to accustom them to smoke of the fuse without flying ay. Then comes the hardest task of to teach the little fellow steadi-s under fire, that they may stand at their sts without wincing or moving after the ck and noise of the discharge. This, of rse, requires immense patience, and in-nerable trials, but at last the bird learns duty and stands to his gun like a veteran ilerist. By similar means is the education of birds in feigning death, rope walking, and e feats accomplished.

The more pretty little white fellows, with k eyes like rabbits, have their proper sys-n of training. They are induced to climb pes or poles by placing them at the base, ading them in the right direction, and ntly pinching their long tails. They are to carry a flag in their mouths by present-g the staff before their mouths repeatedly, finally the mouse expects to find a little ll ready for him at the top of the pole, so he ses the one he finds tightly inserted there and ings it down. In all these transactions, the ly means employed are kindness and un-aringly patience. Birds and mice are kept ell fed. There is no appeal to hunger, and of course they cannot be punished in any way. The big cat which occupies the cage in com-on with the birds and mice, is an ill-tem-ed brute, and was only prevailed upon to ge the designs of subduing on the other cupants of the cage by constant watching d repeated application of a small hot wire his nose, when he manifested his intentions. exhausts his whole talent in firing of a mmon and wearing a brass collar with a bell tached.

"Walled Lakes" in Iowa.

(From the Burlington, Iowa, Hawkeye, Dec. 15.)

For a dozen years past the readers of Iowa newspapers and Iowa correspondence have been regaled with accounts of the wonderful "Walled Lakes" that were said to exist in the Northern part of the State. It has been thought by many that those walls must have been the work of human hands in the far distant past. But Dr. C. A. White, our State Geologist, sets aside this imaginative theory, and destroys all the beautiful speculations based upon it, by showing that these so called "walls" have been created by natural causes, and that there is no evidence that human agency or skilled labor of any sort ever had anything to do with them. In the course of his geological examinations in that part of the State, and particularly in investigating the deposit of peat, Dr. White had an opportunity to study the "Walled Lake Wonder." He visited sixteen of these lakelets, including the two that have received the special name of "Wall Lake," in Wright and Sac counties. The turf embankments on these lakes resemble the material thrown out of a ditch in draining, while those that are made mostly of boulders are thrown up from two to four feet high, and from five to fifteen feet wide. These have been made by the action of the ice. None of these lakes are over fifteen feet deep, and in the fall and winter are quite shallow, so that they often freeze solid, the ice taking in and forming around the sand, gravel and boulders. In the spring the lakes fill up, the ice rises, bringing with it the sand and gravel and boulders which it had taken in. Then as the ice is driven to the shore by the winds and the waves, these materials are carried further and deposited. This process has been repeated year after year, and age after age, from away back to that remote period "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," down to this good year of grace 1867.

The French Emperor and our Rebellion.

Mr. De Leon, Confidential Agent of the Confederate State Department, in Europe during the rebellion, who publishes the "Secret History of Confederate Diplomacy Abroad," states—what it was hard to make our Government and people believe—that the French Emperor was more hostile to us than England, and that—

France was known to have urged England to combine with her in the adoption of a more decided policy, proposing either joint mediation or intervention, by recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. De Leon seems equally well informed in regard to the efficiency of our Minister to Belgium.

While the interregnum in the diplomatic representations lasted, by the leaving of the stage of the reluctant veterans of Mr. Buchanan's Ministers, before the new ones had arrived to represent the views and wishes of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, one Minister made himself wonderfully active at both the English and French foreign offices; and in other places where public opinion was to be influenced. This was Mr. Sanford, then, as now, Minister to Belgium, but who gave himself a roving commission, and worked indefatigably, more said obtrusively, on the Northern side. So omnipresent and so brisk was he in his movements, that some wicked wag dubbed him the Diplomatic Flea, and though, perhaps, open to the charge of over-zeal, or officiousness, he certainly was one of, if not the most efficient advocate of the Northern cause in Europe. His previous experiences in courts and cabinets, when, under the instructions of Mr. Mason, then Assistant Secretary of State, but now Confederate Commissioner, her astonished the French dress circle, at a reception, by his plain black small clothes, had taught him how and where to approach both effectively, and he did not do his work negligently.

Mr. Sanford's ability as a diplomat has since been proved, by his having retained his position as Minister during all the changes of men and of policy which have marked the last six eventful years, but he certainly "won his spurs" in the commencement of the struggle, as I have reason personally to know.

CARPETS.

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

CARPETS,

FOR

THIRTY DAYS!

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF THE BEST AND NEWEST STYLES OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS, IMPORTED AND SELECTED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PITTSBURGH MARKET, WHICH WE ARE DETERMINED TO SELL OFF AT A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH. IT INCLUDES THE RICHEST WILTONS, BEST VELVETS, TAPESTRY AND BODY BRUSSELS, IN PARLOR STYLES, AND IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BEST FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS, TO BE SOLD AT LESS THAN PRESENT IMPORTERS' PRICES IN NEW YORK. THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, IN NEAT DESIGNS FOR CHAMBERS, FROM THE BEST DOMESTIC MILLS, AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES. COMMON CARPETS AT (25) TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD. OIL CLOTHS, OF EVERY WIDTH AND QUALITY. DRUGGETS, FOR COVERING CARPETS, MUCH BELOW THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.

Hotel Keepers, House Furnishers, and all who will possibly need Carpets for the coming season, will do well to secure the bargains of our Great Special Clearance Sale, which we are confident are unequalled elsewhere.

N. B.—Our Upholsterers can now do Housefurnishing with the most careful workmanship, without the confusion and disappointment unavoidable in the spring months. All interested are urged to call at No. 23 FIFTH STREET, to inspect our prices and styles.

OLIVER

M'CLINTOCK

& COMPANY.

1867. 1867.

WINTER STOCK.

CARPETS,

MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTH,
WINDOW SHADES,
DRUGGETS,
MEDALLION DRUGGETS,
MATS AND RUGS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
ALL WOOL INGRAIN,

A Good Assortment, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH STREET,

OVER BATES & BELL'S.

CARPETS

AT COST.

PREPARATORY TO

TAKING STOCK.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

OIL CLOTHS

HOLLANDS,

AND

ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.

RAG CARPETS,

A SPECIALTY.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE NEXT TERM BEGINS ON

Wednesday, January 15, 1868.

Courses of Instruction given

In *General Science*,
In *Agriculture*,
In *Mechanical* and
Civil Engineering,
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Mineralogy and
Mining, and in
Classical Literature.

For further information, apply to

JOHN FRASER, President,

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PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

RE-OPENS THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1868,

FOR CIRCULARS APPLY TO

COL. THEO. HYATT,

Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 62 *GRANT STREET.*

The duties of this School will be resumed on January 3d. For information or admission, address

REV. R. J. COSTER, Rector.

KENWOOD

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS.

For Catalogues, address

ITHIEL Rev. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Failing of the womb.—During the early stages of gestation, many young married females are subject to a sinking of the womb, which causes them considerable trepidation and uneasiness. The ointment will be found invaluable in these emergencies as it entirely dispenses with the necessity for pessaries or mechanical agencies. The Pills will brace the enfeebled organs, strengthen the system and secure the invalid from a future relapse. These medicines are valuable in all complaints incidental to the female sex. Sold by all Druggists.

IF YOU FEEL SICK AND DO NOT know what is the matter with you, try Metcalfe's Anti-Bilious Pills. They must do good, and will save expensive doctor's bills. Price 25 cents per box.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.

Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it.
WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying the Means of Self-Cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, N. Y. Also free, by the same publisher, a Circular of DAISY SWAIN, the great Poem of the War.

AN INTERESTING LETTER TO MR. LEOPOLD HOFF (Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 544 Broadway, New York), by Thomas Harford, Esq., of the New York "Home Journal":

DEAR SIR: As an act of gratitude to you, and for the advantage of any one who may read this, I wish to say that my daughter has derived great relief and benefit from the use of your MALT EXTRACT OF BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. She has been ill for a long time suffering from consumption, general debility, loss of blood and strength. I followed the advice of the well-known Dr. W. John Mitchell, to try your Malt Beverage, and am pleased to admit that from its use she has received great benefit, and seems to be recovering her health. She feels compelled to take it continually, for if she misses it but one day she suffers considerably, and there is a relapse of her old complaint and a return of physical weakness. Therefore your preparation should be generally known as a wonderful remedy.

Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Price $6 50 per dozen, or 60 cents single bottle.

FR. EPPENDORF, Agent, 415 Liberty street. Also by O. HARTUNG, 174 smithfield street. C. F. BAUMAN, 107 Ohio street, Allegheny City, and A. KOCH, Birmingham. cod

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMENS'

NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wood Street, corner of Second.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Cashier.
GEORGE T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

CAPITAL.....$400,000.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

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Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

TWENTY-FIFTH

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors Dec. 1st, 1867	$1,940,377 89
Dividend for the last six months	54,488 07
Contingent Fund	168,954 43
Total Liabilities	$2,161,740 19

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage	$1,807,943 28
Real Estate	13,173 21
Stock in Pittsburgh Banks	71,053 50
U. S. Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds, 1881	50,043 75
U. S. Six Per Cent. 5-20 Bonds, '65 and '67	300,000 00
Bills receivable	75,378 46
Cash in bank, and on hand	113,445 50
Total Assets	$2,161,740 19

The Trustees have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months free of Government tax, payable forthwith. It will draw interest in bank from 1st inst.

C. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1867.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's Report for the last six months, ending November 30th, 1867, and have examined the Assets of the Bank, consisting of Bonds and Mortgage, Deeds of Real Estate, Certificates of Bank Stock, Bills Receivable, U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent. Bonds, '65 and '67, U. S. Six Per Cent. Bonds, 1881, and the cash on hand, and find the same to correspond with the above report.

J. J. GILLESPIE,
OBESSY PHILLIPS,
S. L. LOOMIS,
Auditing Committee.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1867.

BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 *MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.*

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections Made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES *BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.*

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. 6cd

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Hart, Caughey & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Deal in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS, SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON

HOLIDAY GOODS.

1867. Christmas Gifts. 1867.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE

OF

Magnificent Presents

Jewel and Work Boxes,
Elegant and Gilt Odor Boxes,
Elegant Portmonery Stands,
Cigar and Dressing Cases,
Fine Canes and Belt Clasps,
Fine Jet and Fancy Jewelry,
Morocco Wallets and Bags,
Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Fine Cashmere Scarfs,
Fine Cloth and Kid Gloves,
Real and Imitation Laces,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Undershirts and Drawers

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

EAR MUFFS!

Just the thing for this cold snap. A complete line of TRIMMINGS, CORSETS, SKIRTS, ZEPHYR AND KNIT GOODS.

All goods sold at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

CONNELLSVILLE

GAS COAL COMPANY.

We have opened a new Coal Mine, and are now prepared to fill all orders for SUPERI. R COKE, either at our mines at Connellsville, or Pittsburgh. We will deliver at any point along the line of the Connellsville Railway. Address orders to J. S. McMILLEN, Connellsville. Every order promptly attended to.

COREY & CO.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS

OF

PITTSBURGH AND YOUGHIOGHENY

GAS, BLACKSMITHING

AND

FAMILY COAL,

Are prepared to furnish by the car load, on either the Pennsylvania or Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads, any quantity desired. Particular attention given to filling Western orders, of which they are daily shipping by way of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne an Chicago Railroad, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad or Pan Handle Road, with which they connect by transfer, and have made arrangements to run compromise cars of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to Connellsville, which will afford facilities for filling western orders on short notice. COREY & CO.

Pittsburgh office in rear of Gay & Walsh, Wholesale Dealers in Produce, corner of Penn and Canal streets, and Iron & Black's Iron Yard, First street. Also by mail, Braddock's Fields Postoffice. MWF

COAL, COKE, LIME.

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Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fs25

DRUGGISTS.

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CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.

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Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.,

OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nursery men, Florists and Seedsmen.

Having opened a Store in the city, we are now prepared to furnish our friends and customers with

Bouquets, Cut Flowers,
Wreaths, Crosses,
Christmas Trees,
Birds and Bird Cages,
Rustic and Wire Baskets,
Gold Fish and Fish Globes,
Immortelles,
Pruning Knives, &c., &c.

Call and examine our stock at No. 114 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Postoffice.

G. F. BRYAN.....JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

No. 74 *WATER STREET.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT FINAL

SEMI-ANNUAL

CLOSING OUT SALE.

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY

J. W. BARKER & CO.

59 MARKET STREET,

COMMENCING

Monday, January 6, 1868,

We are determined to close out our present Stock as soon as possible, and to accomplish this have *REDUCED OUR PRICES* as follows:

SILKS—A magnificent stock for all purposes. Also, Moiranttiques from the richest to the lowest grades; all will be sold at the Lowest Prices. Some as low as 75 cents.

POPLINS—All wool as low as 50 cents, former prices $1.00 to $1.25; other qualities, equally cheap, as $2.00 goods reduced to $1.25. $1.50 quality to $1.00—other grades as cheap.

ENGLISH MERINOS reduced from 50 cents to 30 cents, and the 75c grades to 45 cents—all others at the same reduction.

ARMURES AND DELAINES at 15 cents, the same goods as are selling East now at 31 cents, wholesale, worth before the war 25 cents.

DRESS GOODS. Our general stock contains almost unlimited assortment; $1.00 and $1.25 goods reduced to 37½ cents; to 50 cents the 75c goods; to 31 cents the 50c; to 25 cents qualities, 12½c—the most astonishing bargains ever offered.

FLANNELS—Red, White and Yellow reduced from 45c and 50c to 30 cents; White Union Flannel from 35 to 40 cents; Country White Flannel to 30 cents; Country Red Flannel from 55 and 60c to 45, and from 45 to 35 cents; Barred Flannel from 40 to 50 cents—others equally cheap.

CANTON FLANNEL—A good article reduced from 18c to 12½c, and from 35c to 25c—all other qualities as cheap.

BLANKETS—At $4 00 and $5 00 per pair; these must be seen to understand how great a bargain they are.

BROWN BLANKETS—At $2 00 and upward, great bargains.

WATERPROOFS AND REPELLANTS—We have reduced the $1 25 to $1 00.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, TWEEDS and JEANS for Men and Boys' wear equally cheap.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS—Table Linens, Napkins, Doyleys, Towels, Toweling, White and Colored Bed Quilts, Sheeting, Pillow Casing, Ticking, &c., &c., cheap as other goods.

BALMORAL SKIRTS—Reduced from $2 to $1 50. Very great bargains.

HOSIERY, GLOVES and Underwear for Ladies, Gent's and Children. Some of these a little soiled at greatly reduced prices.

MUSLINS—For this occasion we shall offer at 12½c a Shirting Long Cloth worth 18c. Also rard wide heavy Unbleached at the same price.

GINGHAMS—Good 12½c. Goods, fast colors, reduced to 10c, and the finer grades in beautiful styles to 12½c.

AT 6¼ CENTS—Fast colored Prints, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins and Linen Crash.

SHAWLS—Cashmere, Long and Square, reduced $5 to $35 each from the former prices. Wool Long Shawls from $11 and $12 to $9 from $15 to $11. All others as cheap.

SACQUES—Cloth Sacques reduced to one-half former prices. Good styles as low as $2 50.

Our whole stock will be offered at prices of which the reader may judge from these quotations.

PETROLEUM.

EUREKA OIL WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

EUREKA CARBON OIL,

THE CELEBRATED

Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils.

And Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils. Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,

No. 19 IRWIN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. ERNST H. KUHN, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.

REINEMAN,

MEYRAN

& SIEDLE,

JEWELERS,

No. 29 FIFTH STREET,

Beg leave to announce that owing to the destruction by fire on Friday morning of their New Store Room, No. 14 Fifth street, they will not be able to open out on MONDAY, December 16th, as previously announced, but would inform their friends and the public in general that their new and unusually large and elegant stock of

Fine Gold and Silver Goods,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

CLOCKS, PLATED WARE, &c,

That were designed especially for the New Store, will now be opened out at our present

LOCATION,

No. 29 *FIFTH ST.,*

NEXT TO BANK BLOCK,

And in order to give our Patrons facilities to examine our

IMMENSE NEW STOCK,

We have immediately enlarged our present Store, where we would invite the Public to call and examine our *GOODS AND PRICES* before purchasing elsewhere.

As it will probably take three months to refit the New Store, and not having room for our large stock, we will sell everything at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

cod

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

China, Glass, Queensware,

BOHEMIAN AND LAVA

FANCY GOODS,

SILVER PLATED

AND

BRITTANIA WARE,

TABLE CUTLERY,

Tea Trays, &c., &c.

100 Wood Street.

MWS

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,
PILLOW CASE MUSLIN,
WIDE BLEACHED SHEETING,
WIDE UNBLEACHED SHEETING,
HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
PRINTS, DELAINES,
GINGHAMS, RED CHECK,
TICKING, TABLE LINEN,
COTTON DIAPER,
TOWELS AND TOWELING,
IRISH LINEN, SHIRT FRONTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
NOTIONS &c.

FRENCH MERINOS,
POPLINS, COBURGS,
ALPACAS,
CASSIMERES, JEANS,
SATINETS, SHAWLS,
BOULEVARD SKIRTS,
BALMORAL AND
HOOP SKIRTS,
BLANKETS &c., &c.

A LARGE STOCK, WELL ASSORTED,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

CHEAP GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
BUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET STREET.

cod

PRICES REDUCED.

CLOTH SACQUES.
VELVET SACQUES.
BROCHE SHAWLS,
PLAID SHAWLS,

FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

85 FIFTH STREET.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

A FULL LINE OF

CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.

ALL MAKES OF

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS.
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS.
PRINTS.
DRESS GOODS,
COTTON BATTING.
NOTIONS, &c.

W. C. DUNCAN,
D. HUGUS.

BARRED FLANNEL.

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED

FLANNEL,

IN

BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK,

OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER

84 WOOD STREET

SUNDRIES.

20 bbls Sweet Cider; 20 bbls Sweet Potatoes; 50 bxs Cheese, Hamburg, Goshen and Factory; 1,000 bush Potatoes; 500 bbls Apples; 15 bbls Hickory Nuts; 40 tubs Mince Meat; in store and for sale by VAN GORDER & SHEPARD, 360 Liberty street.

INSURANCE

MONONGAHELA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, INCORPORATED 1854.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$500,000
CASH.....175,000

Issues against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office, No. 98 WATER STREET.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. A. Caldwell,	A. Hutchison,
John M'Cord,	William Eea,
Geo. A. Berry,	Robert Dalzell,
John Kennedy,	William Metcalf,
James Woodburn,	R. Wallace,
Samuel R. Robison,	John W. Candlish,
R. H. Fulton,	D. S. H. Gilmore,
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SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER MESSENGER

25 hhds CHOICE SUGAR;
100 bbls. CHOICE MOLASSES.

OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES, BY

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Nos. 221 and 223,

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Nos. 126, 128, and 128½ Wood St.,

HAVE NOW IN STORE AND FOR SALE,

100 bbls Soft, White and Hard Sugars;
Hermetically Sealed Goods;
2,000 cans Assorted Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Strawberries, Whortleberries, Blackberries, Cherries, Tomatoes, Green Corn, Green Peas, Lima and String Beans.

SUNDRIES.

100 cases assorted Jellies in Tumblers;
200 cases Assorted Fruits and Preserves;
50 cases Vermilion Raisins;
50 cases Valencia Raisins;
50 cases Pickles and Sweet Pickles in Glass;
100 kegs spiced Pig's Feet;
100 cases sweet and pure Ketchups.

NUTS—1,500 bush Tennessee Pea Nuts; 25 bags Grass Nuts; 25 bags Filberts; 25 bags Nice Almonds; 10 bbls Pecans.

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Sugar and Molasses.

We are now receiving by Rail and River a large stock of

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR AND MOLASSES,

Which we offer to the trade at LOW FIGURES.

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200 hhds Good to Choice N. O. Sugar;
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Which we offer to the trade in bond or free. We will also be receiving fresh during the season.

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Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

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In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.

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ECONOMY IN FUEL.—50 PER CENT. SAVED! Spear's Anti-Dust Gas Burner STOVES for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices, etc., secures perfect cleanliness when poking the fire; entire safety of the fire and free from dust; requires very little attention; facilitates ventilation of room, and is a first-class gas consumer. Six sizes. Send for a circular, or call and examine. ROBERTS & SHERRATT, Agents, No. 61 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

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STEAM PUMPS,

For Coal Mines, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, Supplying Boilers, &c.

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Every Pump warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

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RAILROADS.

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CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

BOARD OF CONTROL.—A stated meeting of the Board of Controllers of the Allegheny Public Schools will be held to-morrow evening in the Common Council Chambers.

NEW STEAMER.—The new steamer, built at the Anneksen Works for the Duquesne Fire Company of this city, has been completed, and will arrive here during the present week.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. Matthew Adams died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 32 Third street, at the advanced age of ninety-five years.

CENTRAL LABOR LEAGUE.—The delegates to the Central Labor League met on Friday evening, and organized by electing John F. Smith, of Lawrenceville, President, and S. S. Lambert, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, as Vice President.

THE RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.—The Committe on the Ohio River improvements, of which Major George M. Warren is chairman, will meet at the Monongahela House, in this city, this morning at ten o'clock.

MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Monongahela River Navigation Company will be held at the office of the Company, No 75 Grant street, this city, on Thursday afternoon next at two o'clock.

SMALL BUSINESS.—Yesterday morning only five common cases were before the Mayor at his levee. The morals of the city are improving, or the police are relaxing from their usual watchfulness and efficiency. The tombs were tenantless at one o'clock this hour.

STEALING AT A MASQUERADE.—A private masquerade party was given at a residence in Mansfield on New Year's Eve, and during the night a valuable overcoat, two pairs of kid gloves, a pair of fur gloves, and three handkerchiefs were taken from the guests.

NEW DROP-LETTER BOX.—Postmaster McClelland has constructed a new drop-box near the German window of the office, for Eastern letters exclusively. Business men and persons writing East should make a note of this fact, and thus insure the prompt transmission of their letters.

ARRESTED FOR CONTEMPT.—M. O'Connor was arrested on Saturday by tipstave Larimer, on an attachment for contempt of Court, in not appearing to testify in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. O'Neill, after having been summoned. He was committee to the county jail.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—At the recent communion in the Second U. P. Church of this city, and the first one since the installation of Rev. Dr. Hunter as pastor fifty-one persons connected themselves with the church. Of this number twenty-nine were adults, who united by uniting with the church relationship to them the rite of baptism.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNCILS.—The members elect of the City Councils will assemble this afternoon at two o'clock, in their respective chambers, for the purpose of organizing by the choice of officers. It will also be administratively proper for Mr. Blackmore, Mayor elect, that he will not enter upon the duties of the position until the first of February, 1868.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION MEETING.—A meeting of the members of the several churches of the Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, in the First Presbyterian Church (Rev. Elliott E. Swift's), Beaver street, Allegheny, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed union of the different Presbyterian Churches.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. Noble, late of St. Paul, Minnesota, who supplied a call from the Third Presbyterian Church, of this city, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of their pastor, Rev. Herrick Johnson D. D., arrived here on Saturday, and preached to the congregation yesterday morning, the church being filled almost to overflowing. The new pastor also preached in the evening.

DEATH OF JAMES ROBINSON, ESQ.—We regret to announce, that James Robinson, Esq., eldest son of General Wm. Robinson, of Allegheny, died on Saturday morning last. Mr. Robinson at one time filled the office of Sheriff of Allegheny, and subsequently was Register of Wills for the same county. He has been engaged in business for many years past, and was universally respected. His funeral will take place this afternoon at two o'clock.

ALLEGED FATAL BRUTALITY.—A rumor is current in Birmingham to the effect that an German resident of that borough kicked his little daughter to death, a few days ago, because she would not recognize a woman who had lately married as her mother. It is alleged that the child was ill-used, but the authorities have not, as yet, received sufficient information to warrant them in taking any action in the premises.

THE ORPHANS' FAIR.—Another large crowd was present at the Orphans' Fair on Saturday evening, and the attendance seems to increase nightly. The interest in the voting on the various tables is kept up with renewed vigor. The open voting on the scull boat will close on Friday evening next, and sealed ballots will be received on Saturday up to nine o'clock P. M. The open voting on the base ball implements will close on Saturday evening, and sealed ballots will be received on Monday to nine o'clock P. M.

Y. M. M. LIBRARY.—The Committee on Nominations appointed by the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association have nominated the following regular ticket for support at the election on the 14th inst.: President, Joseph Albree; Vice President, John H. Riley; Secretary, A. C. Lane; Treasurer, R. Smith; Directors, James Colvin, W. D. McGowan, W. P. Weyman, J. J. Donnell, D. P. Corwin; Auditors, Malcom Hay, J. T. Woods and A. J. Parsons.

A MILITARY BILL.—Governor Geary has invited General J. S. Negley and A. L. Pearson, of this city, and other prominent military men in this vicinity, to visit him for the purpose of arranging a new military bill to be presented to the legislature this winter. The bill proposed will be more liberal in construction than any heretofore in force, and will provide for the payment of the officers and men to such incorporated company, for the purpose of paying the rent of armories and other necessary expenses.

PICK POCKETS IN THE MARKET.—The eight-fingered fraternity were plying their avocation quite freely in the Diamond Market, on Saturday, and quite a number of persons were relieved of their pocket-books. Among others was a German woman, who had a portmonaie containing over forty dollars extracted from her pocket. Several others were relieved of smaller amounts. It would be well for persons visiting the market to take a look-out for these thieves, who are for the most part women, and are constantly on the alert for booty.

BENEFICIAL BALL.—The members of the police have made arrangements for holding a grand ball at City Hall, on Friday evening next, the proceeds of which will be appropriately disposed of. Lieutenant Daniel McMullen, formerly of the night watch, who was badly injured some months since while endeavoring to arrest some disorderly characters in the Ninth ward. Mr. McMullen was an energetic officer, and as he received his injuries while in the discharge of his duty, the ball should be a substantial one.

PREACHING IN THE OLD THEATER.—Rev. J. Edwards, D. D., President of Washington and Jefferson College, delivered a discourse before a large assembly in the old Pittsburgh Theater last evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, taking as his subject, "What Think ye of Christ?" The discourse was listened to carefully, and the discourse, which was a very able one, was listened to with marked attention, and was undoubtedly productive of much good.

MOVEMENTS OF COMMODORE NUTT.—This distinguished individual, who is attached to General Tom Thumb's party, visited a number of places of interest in this city yesterday, among them the Central Office of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, at the corner of Smithfield and Diamond streets. The General gratified the firemen by announcing that he was an active member of a fire company in Manchester, N. H., and modestly intimated that he himself with a full set of firemen's equipments. He also acquired a taste for tobacco, and exhibited a taste for "tobias." The party leaves for Salem, Ohio, to-day.

THE ARSON CASE.—Michael Seall and "Reddy" Hughes, the parties charged, on oath of officer Seth Wimot, with arson, in setting fire to Wallace's machine shops, on Liberty street, early Christmas morning, had a final hearing on Saturday before Alderman Butler, of the Sixth ward, which resulted in the committal to jail of the accused, to await trial at the next term of Court in default of one thousand dollars bail each. Mr. Wimot was also also lodged a commitment for trial against Seall for the larceny of a watch from John Caynig.

HAWTHORNE LITERARY SOCIETY.—This Society will give the concluding entertainment of their holiday series this evening, at their hall, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny City. The programme embraces the inauguration of officers for the ensuing term, literary performance, vocal and instrumental music, to conclude with the trial scene from the "Pickwick Papers, with the full original cast. The members of the society have made arrangements for several novelties during the coming term, which promises for the present the success of the society, as never witnessed. They meet every Monday evening. Admission.

LETTER CARRIERS REPORT.—The following is the report of the carriers of the Pittsburgh Postoffice for the quarter ending December 31, 1867: Delivered—Mail letters, 208,206; transient, 34,840; papers, 76,506. Collected—Mail letters, 115,055; drop letters, 3,213; papers, 2,274. Throughout the business portion of the city there are 1,200 boxes and 1,000 collections from the street boxes during the day.

The following is the report of the business of the Allegheny postal business, for the month ending December 31: Delivered—Mail letters, 49,000; drop letters, 2,020; papers, 13,858—aggregate, 64,878. Collected—Mail letters, 7434; drop letters, 168; papers, 2,189—aggregate, 9,886.

Universalist Fair at City Hall.

Many persons will be pleased to learn that this fair is to be continued a few nights longer, as all the fancy articles on hand, the beautiful and other valuable articles are not yet disposed of. The managers are anxious to close the fair as soon as possible, and request all interested, and who wish to try their luck, to be on hand to-night. Let there be a large crowd and the fate of the piano and buggy will be decided. There will be a grand promenade to-night, commencing at the usual hour. There are only a few of the articles already disposed of. One ladies' and one gent's gold chain, valued at $250, each; one heavy plated silver tea set, $75, drawn by Miss Lucy Robinson; a gold-headed cane, $40, drawn by Mr. Schoyer; a gentleman's gold watch, $70, drawn by J. W. Johnston; and a work and music box, $60, drawn by Mrs. M. Black. Remember the fair to-night.

A Bold Robbery.

On Friday afternoon two men entered the shoe store of J. W. Carnahan, at the corner of Market street and the Diamond, and while one engaged the attention of the proprietor, on a pretense of purchasing goods, the other adroitly abstracted from the safe about fifty dollars in money, a check for five hundred dollars and a bank book. Both parties left the store without exciting any suspicion, but soon after the robbery was discovered. Mr. Carnahan immediately procured the services of officer David McElvey, of the Seventh Ward police, who, after arresting a man, giving his name as Wm. Baker, who was identified in the store in company with the robber. The one who robbed the safe is still at large, but it is hoped he can be found. Mr. Carnahan made an information for larceny from against Baker, and he was held for a hearing.

The Week of Prayer.

The first week of the new year, observed by all the Evangelical denominations in the country as a Week of Prayer, commenced yesterday, and was very generally observed in the churches in this vicinity. This observance will continue until next Sabbath, services being held in the churches every evening of the week. The United Presbyterian ministers of Pittsburgh and vicinity have adopted the following programme for observance of the week:

1. That the pastors and congregations of Pittsburgh and vicinity hold a series of Union Meetings during the Week of Prayer.

2. That the topics presented by the Evangelical Alliance be adopted as the subjects of conference and prayer.

3. That each minister preside at the meetings held in his own church.

4. That a minister be appointed to open the discussion each evening, and that the opening remarks be limited to twenty minutes.

5. That the places of meeting be as follows: Sabbath—First Church (Rev. H. Hanna to open); Monday—Third church, Rev. H. Hanna to open; Tuesday—Fourth church, Rev. S. H. Reed to open; Wednesday—Fifth church, Rev. W. M. Coleman to open; Thursday—Birmingham, Rev. R. Grace, D. D., to open; Friday—Lawrenceville, Rev. ——, to open; Sabbath—Second Church, J. G. Brown, D. D., to open.

6. That the hour of meeting be 7 o'clock P. M. on Sabbath and 7½ on week days.

FEAST OF THE EPIPHANY.—The Feast of the Epiphany will be observed to-day in the several Episcopalian or Catholic Churches in the vicinity, and services will be held in the morning and afternoon.

The Feast of the Epiphany is a church festival celebrated on the 6th of January, the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of the appearance of our Saviour to the Gentiles, or Philosophers, in the East who came to adore Him with presents, or as others maintain, to commemorate the appearance of the star to the magians, since considering the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles.

The Vashon Case---Report of the Examining Committee---No Decision.

Our readers will readily recollect the excitement created in the community, in July last, by the application made in the Court of Common Pleas, by Hon. F. C. Shannon, for the admission of Prof. George B. Vashon, a colored man, to the bar of this county. The application was resisted by James H. Hopkins, Esq., and others of the bar, and the affair terminated for the time being by referring the application to the Board of Examiners for their consideration. The reference to the Board was vague and indefinite, as no special instructions were given to them, and it was thought that the matter would perhaps "die in committee," as the saying is. Yesterday, however, the Board submitted a report, simply stating the facts connected with the application, and giving a neat little biographical sketch, of the gentleman whose name, application and reception has created such a stir among the legal profession of this county. The committee avail themselves of the vagueness of their commission, and make no recommendation or suggestion in the premises. The following is the report:

To their Honors, the Judges, etc.:

The Board of Examiners, to whom was referred for their consideration the application of Mr. George B. Vashon to be admitted as a member of the bar, beg leave to report:

That they have given to the subject the consideration required, which they understand the import of the reference, was to ascertain the facts of the case, and to report thereon to the Court for its determination. That the Department is not aware that it is what is known as a "colored man," of mixed African blood; that he is a native born citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, of the age of about forty-two years, and of good moral character; that he was, in 1844, graduated at Oberlin College, in the State of Ohio; that soon thereafter he was invited as a student to the law office of the late Judge Wilkins, late Hon. Walter Forward, of Pittsburgh, and fulfilled the required period of study. Finding obstacles interposed to his admission to the bar here, he went to New York, where, after a due course of study having been duly examined and found to possess the qualifications required by the Constitution, he was admitted to practice at the bar, and was duly counselor of the several courts of New York. He opened an office in that city, and was duly enrolled as such on the roll book of attorneys, etc., of the Supreme Court of that State, and of the Judicial District, composed of the city and county of New York. His examination appears to have been made before Justices Strong, Nelson and Edmonds, of that county, and was continued by Messrs. James T. Brady, Bosworth and Warner.

That after his admission to the bar of New York, he went to the West Indies, remaining there some two and a half years. In 1850, he settled in Syracuse, New York, opened an office, and practiced his profession as such until the fall of 1854, when he acquitted the pursuit of that profession and engaged in the business of a teacher. He was a Professor in the New York Central College, at Cortlandville, in that State, and also was so classified, in 1857, to the "Colored School" on the Lancaster Turnpike, in this county, of which he was the Principal. In 1858 he became the Principal of Avery College, in the Allegheny City, Pa., which place he continued to fill until 1865.

That he has made efforts at the bar, when he felt on the pressure of his duties to the Schools, in the hope and expectation of resuming said practice at some future time, and that he has been frequently urged for admission to the bar; was held in good faith, and with the intention of resuming the practice of his profession.

The application for his admission to the bar of your court at years to have been made on the 20th of July, 1867.

We have only to add that we have satisfactory evidence that the Courts of Record of the State of New York (wherein he was admitted) regard the "Roll of Attorneys, etc., of good standing in the Courts of Pennsylvania.

N. P. FETTERMAN,
JAMES M. KENNEDY,
GEORGE SHIRAS, JR.,
M. RUSH,
THOS. G. LAZEAR.

January 4, 1868.

Judge Sterrett remarked that the facts as reported did not bring the case within the rule of comity, which was that the Court from which the applicant comes would, under similar circumstances, admit to the practice of our courts as appreciative and intelligent admirers of art and talent we trust the Academy may be ille'. She is an actress of wonderful power, and is supported by a large company of selected artists. An eastern exchange says of her:

"Clifelsen is at fault when Janauschek is its subject. Her acting is as natural as nature itself—she acts profession and becomes the character impersonated. In her expressions of countenance can be read as plainly as if written the different emotions and passions that fill the human breast; every action is in accordance with the character she personifies—a perfect representation of the highest order of dramatic art as was ever beheld on Janauschek should not be neglected, for they can with much culture and enjoyment."

Speak of the devil and he appears—Deborah, in which character she appears to-night, the critics say: "Mlle Janauschek made a decided hit, and the characters always given, the wonderful elaboration and study which by her is always bestowed upon creations of German art, for they pervade all divisions and ramifications. Her acting reminded a Yankee, and a Clara Schumann in painting by a Correggio, and a Rubens by a Raphael, or a Schwantdorf, and a Kiss.—Not wishing to repeat what has been already written by this evidently gifted woman, it may, however, be said that nature has given her a presence so grand and commanding, a voice so deep and sonorous, a mien so full of dignity and expression of face so earnest and terrible in the evil passions, that there was only left for art to give representation that wonderful elaboration which belongs to her nation and its school."

The Lawrenceville Water Works Project---A Question Under the Consolidation Act.

On Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas, Messrs. Robins and Lazear, Solicitors for the "Crystal Water Company of Allegheny County," made an application for a charter of incorporation for said company. The object of this association, as set forth in their "articles," is "to build a water works, and to furnish water by means of pipes to supply water to the borough of Lawrenceville and the citizens thereof, and also those of the adjoining country, and to do all things usual or necessary for the success of a water works. The capital stock of the company is fixed at $100,000, with privilege to increase the same to $200,000, in shares of fifty dollars each. The Commissioners named in the articles to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the company are Dr. J. H. Bailey, John Chisolm, Jr., Dr. E. S. Hanna, John J. Shutterley, Leonard S. Johns and Thomas B. Hay.

Jacob F. Slagle, Solicitor for the city of Pittsburgh, objected to the application, and the matter prayed for, and stated his reasons at some length. He took the ground that under the Consolidation Act by which the borough of Lawrenceville is made a part of the city, the municipal authorities have full power to supply the citizens in the district designated with water, and has also complete control over the streets, lanes and alleys; that the granting of the charter to private parties would necessarily lead to conflict of jurisdiction, and that the rights of the citizens in this regard could be better and more economically subserved by the city authorities. He further objected to the charter on the ground that there was no limit to the charges at which the Association proposed to extend its operations, as it not only included the borough of Lawrenceville, but also "the surrounding country," and further that there any limit to the charges and rates to be assessed for water, or to the amount of dividends or profits which the Association should realize. He claimed that the city of Pittsburgh, which, Lawrenceville having been duly examined and found to possess the qualifications required by the Constitution, was admitted to practice at the bar, was, by virtue of said counselor of the several courts of New York, and was duly enrolled as such on the roll book of attorneys, etc., of the Supreme Court of that State, and of the Judicial District, composed of the city and county of New York. His examination appears to have been made before Justices Strong, Nelson and Edmonds, of that county, and was continued by Messrs. James T. Brady, Bosworth and Warner.

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"Clifelsen is at fault when Janauschek is its subject. Her acting is as natural as nature itself—she acts profession and becomes the character impersonated. In her expressions of countenance can be read as plainly as if written the different emotions and passions that fill the human breast; every action is in accordance with the character she personifies—a perfect representation of the highest order of dramatic art as was ever beheld on Janauschek should not be neglected, for they can with much culture and enjoyment."

Speak of the devil and he appears—Deborah, in which character she appears to-night, the critics say: "Mlle Janauschek made a decided hit, and the characters always given, the wonderful elaboration and study which by her is always bestowed upon creations of German art, for they pervade all divisions and ramifications. Her acting reminded a Yankee, and a Clara Schumann in painting by a Correggio, and a Rubens by a Raphael, or a Schwantdorf, and a Kiss.—Not wishing to repeat what has been already written by this evidently gifted woman, it may, however, be said that nature has given her a presence so grand and commanding, a voice so deep and sonorous, a mien so full of dignity and expression of face so earnest and terrible in the evil passions, that there was only left for art to give representation that wonderful elaboration which belongs to her nation and its school."

The Lawrenceville Water Works Project---A Question Under the Consolidation Act.

On Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas, Messrs. Robins and Lazear, Solicitors for the "Crystal Water Company of Allegheny County," made an application for a charter of incorporation for said company. The object of this association, as set forth in their "articles," is "to build a water works, and to furnish water by means of pipes to supply water to the borough of Lawrenceville and the citizens thereof, and also those of the adjoining country, and to do all things usual or necessary for the success of a water works. The capital stock of the company is fixed at $100,000, with privilege to increase the same to $200,000, in shares of fifty dollars each. The Commissioners named in the articles to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the company are Dr. J. H. Bailey, John Chisolm, Jr., Dr. E. S. Hanna, John J. Shutterley, Leonard S. Johns and Thomas B. Hay.

Jacob F. Slagle, Solicitor for the city of Pittsburgh, objected to the application, and the matter prayed for, and stated his reasons at some length. He took the ground that under the Consolidation Act by which the borough of Lawrenceville is made a part of the city, the municipal authorities have full power to supply the citizens in the district designated with water, and has also complete control over the streets, lanes and alleys; that the granting of the charter to private parties would necessarily lead to conflict of jurisdiction, and that the rights of the citizens in this regard could be better and more economically subserved by the city authorities. He further objected to the charter on the ground that there was no limit to the charges at which the Association proposed to extend its operations, as it not only included the borough of Lawrenceville, but also "the surrounding country," and further that there any limit to the charges and rates to be assessed for water, or to the amount of dividends or profits which the Association should realize. He claimed that the city of Pittsburgh, which, Lawrenceville having been duly examined and found to possess the qualifications required by the Constitution, was admitted to practice at the bar here, is, by virtue of said counselor of the several courts of New York, and was duly enrolled as such on the roll book of attorneys, etc., of the Supreme Court of that State, and of the Judicial District, composed of the city and county of New York. His examination appears to have been made before Justices Strong, Nelson and Edmonds, of that county, and was continued by Messrs. James T. Brady, Bosworth and Warner.

That after his admission to the bar of New York, he went to the West Indies, remaining there some two and a half years. In 1850, he settled in Syracuse, New York, opened an office, and practiced his profession as such until the fall of 1854, when he acquitted the pursuit of that profession and engaged in the business of a teacher. He was a Professor in the New York Central College, at Cortlandville, in that State, and also was so classified, in 1857, to the "Colored School" on the Lancaster Turnpike, in this county, of which he was the Principal. In 1858 he became the Principal of Avery College, in the Allegheny City, Pa., which place he continued to fill until 1865.

That he has made efforts at the bar, when he felt on the pressure of his duties to the Schools, in the hope and expectation of resuming said practice at some future time, and that he has been frequently urged for admission to the bar; was held in good faith, and with the intention of resuming the practice of his profession.

The application for his admission to the bar of your court at years to have been made on the 20th of July, 1867.

We have only to add that we have satisfactory evidence that the Courts of Record of the State of New York (wherein he was admitted) regard the "Roll of Attorneys, etc., of good standing in the Courts of Pennsylvania.

N. P. FETTERMAN,
JAMES M. KENNEDY,
GEORGE SHIRAS, JR.,
M. RUSH,
THOS. G. LAZEAR.

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Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Those who had the pleasure of witnessing the performances of the pleasing lyric actress, Lady Don, a few weeks since, will be gratified to learn that she will commence an engagement in the same establishment this evening, in the laughable burlesque of "Kenilworth" will be performed, Lady Don appearing as Earl Leicester, supported by Mr. Bowers and Miss Warner, and others. The performance will commence with the comedy of the "Irish Lion," in which Mr. Bowers and Lady Don will also take part. This is a strong bill.

MASONIC HALL.—The popular Scotch ballad singer, Mr. Kennedy, will commence his entertainments to-morrow evening, and from what we have now be had at C. C. Mellor's, 81 Wood street. By the way, Mr. Kennedy had a complimentary testimonial on Saturday evening, a few evenings since, at which Senator Doolittle, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Hon. S. Chilton, of the State Department, and other distinguished officials were present. It was an impromptu affair, taking place in the parlors of the Astor House, and the evening was spent right merrily in song and sentiment. Mr. McCulloch was the host of Mr. Kennedy, says of him:

The Scotch songs rendered by the talented John Wilson as the illustrator of all that is great or sweet in Scottish song, but by no means does he possess these powers of recitation, makes every song a miniature drama, a beautiful picture, a delineation of the loves and romances and every day life of the Scotch land, such as can never be forgotten. Concede whatever flights you will to the fancy of the foreigner to the skill which reaches heights almost unbridden except some of the old masters, and which makes "nature," the heart of the masses of human anty demand something else. Mr. Kennedy at war at reasonintervals favored with the presence of one who to the full understands how to interpret the deepest emotions of the heart in its efforts to portray these in verse and melody. It is a treat such as even Thespis could not conceive of, to hear the songs in proper sentiment through such an air as "Coming Through the Rye." No wonder that our Scotch American citizens flock to these concerts to revive the remembrances of Scottish life and song."

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny.]

KEEPING A FEROCIOUS DOG.

The father of the boy, Charles Buckley, who was severely bitten by a dog belonging to Mr. Marks, while attending Sabbath School, in Allegheny, on Friday, made an information before the Mayor on Saturday, charging Mr. Marks with keeping a ferocious dog, and entering into bond for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

DISCHARGED.

Charles Donnelly, charged with the larceny of two silver watches from the house of J. H. Balford, had a hearing before the above magistrate, resulted in his honorable discharge, there being no evidence against him.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

FALSE PRETENSES CASES.

A colored man named Samuel Golding made an information on Saturday against a countryman named Philip Kunz, hailing from Washington, Pa., for false pretenses. Golding, who is a carriage driver, states that Kunz procured his services on Friday, and started on a tour of sightseeing. He alleges that Golding that his pocket-book, jewels, etc., were all in the safe at the St. Charles Hotel, and that he would pay the bill when he returned. After driving through portions of the city and occupying several hours' time, the driver and his passenger returned to the hotel, when Golding asked the payment of the bill. Kunz refused to pay, and the latter then developed that Kunz had no money or jewels in his safe at the hotel, as the safe could be ascertained, nowhere else. Golding accordingly got his money refunded, and Kunz appeared before Alderman McMasters and made information against Golding. A warrant was issued, but it was ascertained that the accused had left the city, and was gone from the stable and disappeared.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Thomas Flynn, on a charge of false pretenses, preferred by Harris Fox. It also appears that Flynn has swindled this prosecutor on the representation that Messrs. Bagley & Phelps owed him more than double that amount, which was ascertained to be false. The parties live on Oakland.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

TOM THUMB AND HIS MAN IN TROUBLE.

A boy named Alexander Hornbinger made an information before this Alderman on Saturday against George Cooper, a dwarf, and Tom Thumb's coachman, charging him with assault. From what appears that a quarrel sprung up between the boy and the coachman, in front of Masonic Hall, on Saturday, when the dwarf is said to have struck the boy and gave him a severe beating. The accused was brought before the Alderman when the case was amicably settled.

[Before Alderman Humbert.]

STEALING IN THE MARKET.

Mrs. Matilda J. Sullivan brought suit on Saturday against Rosanna Hugh, a huckster in the Diamond market, for larceny. Mrs. Sullivan stated that she went to market on Saturday morning, and while her client left a tin bucket, containing a gallon of peach brandy, in charge of Mrs. Hugh, the latter delivered Mrs. Hugh take the bucket and put it away, and when Mrs. Sullivan returned the latter denied having the liquor, and was arrested and held for a hearing on Wednesday morning.

[Before Alderman Gripp.]

PULLED HIS EARS.

August Flongan was charged with assault and battery, on oath of Herman Kehmer. The parties, it appears, met at the cow market on Penn street, when a dispute arose between them, which resulted in Flongan, it is alleged, pulling Kehmer's ears. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, who lives in the seventh ward.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

SURETY CASES.

Annie Ashby lodged information against Celia Byrns for surety of the peace, alleging that the latter carried a concealed revolver, and from threats she has made against deponent she is afraid she may do her bodily injury. The prosecutrix resides on Third street, and the defendant on Fourth street. Cein was arrested and committed to jail in default of bail thereon.

Martin L. Greenaugle charged Eliza Whalen with insulty of the peace. The defendant is charged with having threatened deponent's testimony in a case heard before this office several times made information against the prosecutrix. A warrant has been issued, the parties live in the Fourth ward, Allegheny.

[Before Burgess Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

LARCENY OF MONEY.

Martin Ilk appeared on Saturday before this Burgess and made an information against one Caspe Mengal, for larceny, alleging that the latter stole from him for y-nine dollars on Saturday. The accused was arrested on Sunday, and in default of one dollars' bail, was committed to jail for a hearing this morning.

House-keepers.

We would inform those especially interested in house-furnishing, that our enterprising friends Messrs. Oliver McClintock & Co., No. 23 Fifth street, have now on hand a large stock of goods in the carpet line, at prices defying all competition. The fact that they are disposing of their immense and well-selected stock of new goods at less than the cost at the time of the war, and below wholesale rates in the East, is patent to all. And our citizens, ever alive to their own interests, are daily taking advantage of this liberal offer of Messrs. McClintock & Co., as a visit to their large warerooms fully convinced us. To those who have deferred the refitting and furnishing of their houses until after the first of the year, we would suggest that they take advantage of this special sale before the rush of spring trade, when all will furnish their houses at the same time. They will thus avoid the confusion attendant upon the rush, and will be confident will secure better bargains now. The truth of our remarks can be demonstrated by a call at No. 23 Fifth street.

Crisis in Dry Goods.

See Barker's advertisement.

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

Be Sure

And read Barker's advertisement.

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Country Merchants

Read Barker's advertisement.

Anti-War Prices.

See Barker's advertisement.

Try Them---Buy Them.

The celebrated Parabola Spectacles. At Stierens's, 15 St. Clair street.

Great Final Sale.

See Barker's advertisement.

Drawing Instruments.

Buy the best, at Stierens's, 15 St. Clair street.

Turn To

Barker's advertisement.

Drawers and Undershirts,

At Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

Par-Gold Prices.

See Barker's advertisement.

Optical Instruments.

Of every description, at Stierens's, 15 St. Clair street.

Dry Goods Merchants

Read Barker's advertisement.

"1868" Ties and Bows,

At Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

Morrison's "Star" Shirts

At Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

Everybody

Read Barker's advertisement.

Spectacles,

Gold, Silver and Steel Frames, at Stierens's, No. 15 St. Clair street.

Cheap Dry Goods.

See Barker's advertisement.

Gents' Morning Wrappers.

At Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

Interesting to Ladies.

See Barker's advertisement.

Gents' Underwear.

At Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

Barker's

Advertisement in another column.

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seddle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street. tf.

Don't Fail

To read Barker's advertisement.

Instantaneous Cures.

Corns, Bunions and Diseased Nails.—Dr. Rendall, the well known chiropodist, is again in this city, and requests all to call at his office, corner of Fifth and Ross streets.

NEURALGIA, NERVE-ACHE, and all painful NERVOUS Diseases readily give way and leave the system when DR. TURNER'S TICDOULOUREUX or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILLS is resorted to. It has the effect of stimulating the *nerve fluid*, and expelling those complaints. Apothecaries have it. Principal Depot, 139 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. Price, per package, by mail, two postage stamps extra.

Fancy the Dismay

Which would prevail in thousands of households if it should be suddenly announced throughout the United States, Canadas, the West Indies and Spanish America that no more HOSTETTER'S BITTERS would be manufactured, and that henceforth the grand specific for Dyspepsia, and preventative of all malarious diseases would be lost to the world. The bilious, the dyspeptic, the despondent, the trader, the voyager, the miner, the sedentary student, the sweltering inhabitant of the tropics, the toiler, cooped up in crowded city tenements, the convalescent, feeding an invigorant, the shivering victim of ague, and the nervous of both sexes everywhere, would learn with feelings too deep for words, that the most reliable, the most corrective, invigorant and alternative of the age, had been blotted out of existence. As a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, as a remedy for indigestion, as a specific for nervous debility, no medical preparation has ever attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is the HOUSEHOLD TONIC OF AMERICA. Physicians have long been so for twenty years, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The imaginings of science recognize the merits of this fine vegetable tonic, and the public, the masses is proved by its vast and ever increasing sales.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.

It is now generally admitted that all eruptive diseases depend upon some internal or constitutional cause, and that local applications or ointments for them is a sure way to injure the system, and only to drive it, not to cure the disease. But HUMPHREYS'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC HUMOURS CURE are a true specific for all such diseases. They cure Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, and Nettle Rash, by curing the cause upon which they depend, and by restoring the blood to a healthy state and purity. Thus, not only is the disease cured, but the softness and beauty of the complexion restored. Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 25 vials, from - $5 to $ 8

Specifics for all Private Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in 1 to 25 vials and pocket cases.

These Humbug Bundles, for the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC Homœopathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

W H Shoenberger & Blair, 8 cars iron ore; Carnegie, Phipps & Co, 1 do; Graff, Bayard & Vaughey, 4 do do; T C Jenkins, 300 bbls flour; J Walker, 1 car do; Reed & Richardson, 1 do; G P Knox, 1 do do; Wm Marriott, 45 bbls broom handles; Wm Speer, 1 car do; Pittsburgh Locomotive Works dried peaches; Geoffery & Clark, 20 sks rags; Schoyer & Co, 1 car do; Hussey, Wells & Co, 100 bbls apples; 1 bbl 2 corn; 4 sacks apple butter, 4 bags lard; Hill & Lea, 1 car do; Reineman, Meyran & Seddle, 1 box jewelry; D Herman, 2 box oranges; B